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wishes to know what Slavery has done for and Freedom for the North, let them read yowrk. Let him study these figures. Place sea statistics in the hands of every voter. seq. or it. Republicanism will sweep the entire 0. as clean as it has swept New England in of the South, we beg you to look calmly and cely at this array of figures, and see what they

sely at has array of agures, and see what they solitor of the Evening Transcript, Boston, thus is work:

book contains a vast amount of information he comparative condition of the slaveholding veholding States, as to territory, population, acith, education, intelligence, religion, moral at, and general progress. The work must great deal of laborious research, and it eems arguments in favor of Freedom on every nutning just the kind of information that should terrally known in all sections of the country, ere will be a public demand for thousands of LCLEPHANE.

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LIFE IN PARIS.

PARIS, May 21, 1857.

The weather has become warm and seasonable, and the lune rousse, the reot of all evil, according to the prejudice of the French people, seems to have lost its malignant influence for this year. The public gardens of Paris now present a most charming appearance, the trees are covered with soft and fresh verdure, the lilacs are in full flower, and vegetation is advancing with extraordinary rapidity. The ladies, in their fresh and variegated spring toilets, have ing with extraordinary rapidity. The ladies, in their fresh and variegated spring toilets, have anticipated summer by giving those favorite places of resort the gaudy aspect of a prairie in

make them, even for summer dresses, of light materials. Double skirts, worn very full and very long, still continue in favor, though flounces hold a firm footing for full dress. Plain skirts, with trimmings or bows of ribbons up the sides, are very general, and considered demitable to the part of the performance of

rivel.

Everything is trimmed à la vieille for the moment; sleeves, basques, and bonnets, are ornamented in this new style. Bands of silk, an eighth of a yard wide, are plaited in small boxplaits, and fastened down upon the material to be trimmed, half an inch from either side of the band when plaited.

The Empress wore a plain lilac silk dress, a few days since, à doubles jupe; the upper skirt trimmed à la vieille, a shawl of the same meterial as the dress, trimmed in the same style, bordered with a deep white lace. A plain paille de riz bonnet, with a trimming à la vieille of lilac crape round the front and the bavolet; in the tour de tete, or cap, on a line with the eye, a small tuft of lilacs. A new style of sunshade completed this toilet; it is called an Eventait Perse, very much the shape of a large feather fan. It is of whalebone, covered with feather or lights. After dinner, the one hundred and fifty guests placed themselves in the balconies looking down into the Cour Ovale, where the curé took place. The stag, it appears, was at last brought to bay ont take from the Gorge aux Loups, at about six in the evening. It was about nine o'clock when the Imperial party went to witness the curious spectacle of breaking up the stag by torch-lights. The huntsmen on horseback, the dogs held in by grooms, and the persons appointed to cut up the animal, according to the long-established regulations of venerie, were gathered in the court, illumined by torch-lights. When those parts of the animal allotted to the dogs were arranged, they were let loose; a tremendous rush forward took place, and the prey was devoured in a short time. The horns sounded the mort at the same moment; but the furious barking of the hounds completely drowned them. The grooms called in the dogs, quickly reduced to comparative quietness, and the strange acene was brought to a close as they were led away. The party retired to the Salle Henri II, where lined with white, and bordered with feather or silk fringes. The handles vary; that of the Empress was of beautifully-carved ivory. It can be closed, and made, when the handle is folded down, very portable in the pocket.

was brought to a close as they were led away. was brought to a close as they were led away. The party retired to the Salle Henri II, where dancing went on until one in the morning.

On Thursday evening there was a theatrical representation in the theatre finished for the occasion in the wing Louis XVI, in the style of the remaisance, of extraordinary richness, the

very much the same as those of last year. Paille de riz, or chip bonnets, for demi-toilette; tulled crape, and puille d'Italie, for full dress; the first transport of the same as those of the same as the reck. The Duchess of Hamilton wore a transport of the same as the reck. crape, and puttle a trane, for fun dress; the first are simply trimmed with either crape ruches or a la vieille, with light crape lisse round veils, of the color of the ribbons, and bordered with a trimming corresponding with that on the bonnet. Those for full dress have no other trimpers the local cracks of the court dress, a blue coat lined with white all, black shorts, and silk stockings, with sword and cocked hat. mings than laces, feathers, wreaths of green

The Grand Duke Constantine took leave of the Empress at Fontainebleau at one side.

Sunshades are bordered with deep fringes or pinked ruffles.

The Grand Duke Constantine took leave of the Empress at Fontainebleau on Thursday, May 14th, and left Paris for Bordeaux, Saturday, May 16th.

King Maximilian arrived at Fontainebleau

more fashionable than any other for the summer.

Little dotted or figured muslin dresses, with a context trimpred with either fluted muslin ruf. halace in five imperial open coaches, driven a language trimmed with either fluted muslin raffices of the same material as the dress, ribbons, narrow piaked silk flounces, three or four inches deep, Valencienne laces, fringes, or narrow black velvets, are much worn.

Square muslin ehawls, flounced all round, the flounce five inches deep, with a narrow heading, either plain white, embroidered, or with a different in attendance, at the bottom of all his officers in attendance, at the bottom of a general different in attendance, at the bottom of a general different in attendance, at the bottom of a general different in attendance, at the bottom of a general different in attendance, at the bottom of a general different in attendance, at the bottom of a general different in attendance, at the bottom of a general different in a different in attendance, at the bottom of a general different in attendance, at the bottom of a general different in attendance, at the bottom of a general different in a different in the different in the different in a different in a different in the different in a different in a different in a different in the different in a different in

ing, either plain white, embroidered, or with a border like the flounces of the dress, are quite to the landing above to meet his Majesty, was

fernadines are still fashionable.

Large and small figured piquet for morning gowns.

The Court continues to be very gay. The Emperor and the Empress, the Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden, the Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden, the Grand Duchess on the Prince of Nassau, accompanied by a numerous suite, left Paris Monday, the 11th, by rail, for Fontainebleau, where a series of fetewere first offered by the Emperor to the Grand Duchess Stephanie, of Baden. The father of the Princess has ceded his rights to Prussia, and that circumstance that the American Duchess Stephanie, of Baden. The father of the Princess has ceded his rights to Prussia, and that circumstance

THE NATIONAL BRA

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. XI.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1857.

NO. 546.

Philletto

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Paris, May 21, 1857.

The Weather-Fashions—The Court at Fontaine bleau, where a Series of Fetes were Offered to the Grand Dake Constantine, and are now being Repeated for the King Maximilian of Bavaria—A Grand Imperial Hunt—The Empress, an Accomplished Horsewoman—Breaking Up the Stag by Torch-Light—A New Theatre in the Palace of Fontainebleau—The Departure of Grand Duke Constantine—Arrival of King Maximilian of Bavaria—The Motive of Prince Napoleon's Visit to Berlin—Prince Napoleon Presenting, in the Name of the Empresor Napoleon III, the Legion of Honor to Baron Humboldt.

To the Editor of the National Era:

The weather has become warm and seasonable, and the lune rousse, the root of all evil, and would have been a beatiful subject for the brush of Horace Vernet. But no sooner were brush of Horace Vernet. But no sooner were

steed.

The taste of the Parisians is inexhaustible, and seems to improve with every change of season.

Several mantua-makers have tried, but with little success, to abolish basques. Madame Roger, the poetess of fashion, still continues to make them, even for summer dresses, of light

rived.

Everything is trimmed à la vieille for the

After dinner, the one hundred and fifty guests

yoke, leaving a slit for the arm, having much the same effect as those worn some six years past.

Bonnets are worn somewhat larger, though year much the same as those of leavyear. Paille.

The Grand Duke Constantine took leave of

nked ruffles.
Swedish kid gloves, with two buttons, are out with the flags of France and Bavaria, and

hunting hanger on the left side. At 1 o'clock, the Imperial cortege, composed of several chars à banc and open carriages, made its appearance. The Emperor and Empress were seated in the first chars à banc, occupying the front seat, with the Grand Duke Constantine and the Prince of Nassau behind. The Emperor and the Prince of Nassau behind.

For the National Era. THE LEGEND OF MOORLAND HALL.

BY NORA PERRY. A pretty place it is to see, Rose-hedged, and fairly held in fee By larches and the Linden tree.

The roses fall, the daisies droop, And all about the ancient stoop, The eager sparrows soar and swoop

We hear the robin's chirp and call, We see the almond blossoms fall, The peaches 'neath the garden wall-But not a human voice is heard, To break the voice of bee and bird

The almond blossoms as they full, The peaches 'neath the garden wall For years, around this ancient Hall. The hand that latest plucked the rose Or broke the blushing almond blows. Or stirred the fruit from its repose

And not a human hand has stirre

The feet that latest pressed the ground. The voice that latest echoed round, Upon a far-off foreign street,

Where only foreign voices greet, Are wandering the alien feet. And foreign fruits and foreign flowers Are plucked within their southern bowers. By English hands, in summer hours

The voice that once sang prayer and praise In English chapels, now doth raise

In Tuscan gardens Tuscan luys. But wearily the footsteps fall, And paiace pleasures sadly pail Upon the alien from the "Hall." In Tuscan gardens, far away, She hears the lark's delightful lay

She sees the sparrows dart and play.

In Tuscan palaces she hears A voice, adown the distant years. That floods her heart in sudden tears In Tuscan twilights she doth miss,

She'll never lose that fond caress Although another's lip may press The cheek, the mouth, the golden tress.

Oh! Love that was so sorely tried, Yet parted in an hour of pride— Where will the bridegroom find his bride Ah! ne'er on any lover's breast Will that proud head find utter rest, Or go she east, or go she west.

None knoweth this so well as she Who wandereth beyond the sea, In hopes to find the golden key Which opereth the golden gate,

The portal of a visioned Fate, Where Consolation sits in state What consolation doth she seek, With such a burning, fevered check, And haughty brows, that shame the meek?

Within Ambition's lofty gains She strives to dull Love's tender pains All other comfort she disdains. She feels its royal weight at last. And thinks the triumph slays the past

Oh! woman heart, ye'll find again The burning fire, the tender pain, For Love will never thus be slain. The hour approached—the moment came An idle guest pronounced a name— And flashed anew the sentient flame.

Dispelled for aye its transient balm, "Oh, Love," she cries, "return to me

I'd barier all the world for thee! Oh, once again to hear, to sec. His breath across my happy face, My head to find the resting place

"It found in those delightful hours When Love was crowned with fairer flowers Than ever bloomed in Tuscan bowers.

Through farthest space, across the sea, This tender cry, this passion plea, Was heard by him on English ground, As one may hear a sudden sound, And stand in wondering silence bound? For thus above the rise and fall Of music in a festive hall, He heard a wild, impassioned call;

And in a strange, bewildering trance, He lost the gay saloon, the dance; He lost the Counters' tender glance, And stood within a garden shade. Where larches and the Linden made.

A well-remembered garden glade.

MSCHUMESON.

MSCHU

such thing! What a utilitarian age is this to And what a people is this busy, energetic Angle-Saxon race of ours! We were carried in a first-class saloon railway carriage from Alexan dria to Cairo in seven hours! A railway and telegraph in Egypt! Why, such an innovation to Cairo in Egypt! Why and the Cairo in Egypt! Why and the Cairo in Egypt! Why and the Cairo in Egypt in Cairo in Ca

Wallachia.
At that period, the headquarters of Omer Pasha were at Routschouk. Madame Simonis closely watched over her child, but her husband took advantage of an illness following another confinement to cave, him over the fornition to

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knowledgment of its right to go everywhere, or the friends of Freedom will rise and declare

In the picture of the minds in the bray of the transition from the dry air to the moist vapors of the Nile. But it struck me that the cause ought to be ascribed to the total during my rived that morning. I passed a large meal. The representation of this subject to the structure of his aspirations. To act justly was his instinct, to promote the public weal his constant what the cause ought to be ascribed to the total effective of the search of the search of his aspirations. To act justly was his instinct, to promote the public weal his constant as the cause ought to be ascribed to the total effect of his aspirations. To act justly was his instinct, to promote the public weal his constant as the cause ought to be ascribed to the total effect of the wretched people. Take one fact the cause of the transition of the new the search of t

The contains are to the strategy of the district was all the following the contains to the very possible of the contains the total property of the contains the very possible of the very p

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ture."

This is the end of all our exertions. For this it is that we have quarrelled with other nations, or coaxed them, compromising our position, or making our names odious. For this, a squadron is kept on the coast of Africa, at a cost of soveral hundred thousand pounds yearly, and a family or two in almost every one's acquaintance has had its victim to fever or sunstroke. For this, we keep up settlements over forty degrees of latitude, sending out Governors and Bishops to perish, amid the malaria of festering marshes. For this, we have societies and subscriptions at home, and sermons about the tions at home, and sermons about the mustard-seed, and speeches in Parliament about Britain's segis thrown over the slave. Brazil and Spain care as little for ou principles as the naked barbarians, who sel dispatch cruisers to the African coast, to chase slavers, has been avowedly a failure. To re-monstrate with foreign Governments has been equally ineffectual. We have the choice of two st a mitigation of barbarity, since the he trader, or to take summary measures to prevent the landing of negroes on any point of the slave importing coast. To blockade thoroughly Cuba and Brazil is certainly a difficult enterprise, but still it might be effected by the perseverance of diplomacy or the authority of superior force. There would at least be something of honesty and consistency in such a course, however great might be the risk and the hostility which the act might awaken. But the present position of moderate and hesitating imbecility can effect nothing, and the sooner we reliaguish a policy which supports a preventive relinquish a policy which supports a preventi squadron on the African coast, without hinde ig heavily-laden slavers from appearing in the arbors of Cuba, the better it will be for our

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1857.

The office of the National Era is removed to the newly-erected "Republican Building," corner of Indiana avenue and Second

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We call the attention of our subscribers t the Circular enclosed in this week's Era. In the rage for cheap newspapers and flash weeklies, let us hope that the Era may not be forgotten. The first half of the volume is nearly closed, and the occasion is a fit one for sending new subscribers. The period that im mediately follows a Presidential contest and the adjournment of Congress, is apt to be a dull one-for a time, there is a general relaxation

Have we not rested long enough? We hope our friends will give heed to our Circular.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A NEW ENGLAND GIRL.-We deeply regret the necessity of issuing the Era this week without the due instalment of the Autobiography. We kept it back waiting for this as long as we could-but, for the first time, the author was failing. Her manuscript did not reach us till it was too late for ertion. We rejoice to say that the whole of the story is now in our hands, and will be proceeded with, without interruption.

Our readers will not overlook the Poem from Nora Perry, a new and welcome contrib-

THE EXPRESS AND THE MAIL.

We prefer receiving letters by mail. The letter of our Kansas correspondent, printed last week, cost us \$1.50. It was marked "value ble" by some express agent at St. Louis, charged \$1.00 to Philadelphia, where it was taken charge of by Adams' Express, which charged us 50 cents to Washington! It was simply an ordinary letter-nothing more-there vere no valuables in it, as we offered to prove by two witnesses present when it was open But, your corporate companies never surrender what they can hold on to.

Again: A manuscript for the Era was consigned to the Express last Thursday, in Connec ticut, and reached here Tuesday-only five days on the way! We beseech our friends to send whateve

communications they have for us by mail. We trust it more than we do the Express-we are less liable to imposition from it, and it is cheaper conveyance. There is really some lit tle difference between 3 cents and 150 cents

A HARD CASE.

In 1850, William L. Chaplin, of New York was arrested in the District of Columbia, on the charge of aiding in the escape of two slaves At the earnest solicitation of his friends S Parker, William Blanchard, and David A. Hall. citizens of this place, two of them, at least, not identified with the Anti-Slavery cause, gener ously became his sureties to the amount \$6,000. A sum of money, covering a portion of this, was put in their hands as a guaranty but Chaplin having also been arrested on similar charge in Maryland, and bail demanded to the amount of \$19,000, at the urgent solicita tion of his friends, they surrendered this money so that the necessary bail might be secured Maryland, on the express assurance that should be refunded them.

Chaplin failed to appear, his recognizant was forfeited, that money was never repaid and the gentlemen above named were held re sponsible. By the exertions of disinterests parties at the North, they were enabled to pay \$3,500, leaving \$2,500. The Marshal was for be accorded no longer. One of the number Mr. Parker, a man of limited means, has bee sold out at a ruinous sacrifice, to satisfy but s part of the law's demands, and the same process hangs over the others, their property about In their extremity they have sent out a cir.

cular to the liberal men of the country, and we do hope that it may generously be responded to. them, but, distributed among some thousands Anti-Slavery men, is no burden at all.

An intelligent Kansas correspondent of the

Roston Journal savs : "A word, in conclusion. The war of last year will not be reopened this year. The immense emigration has settled that question. The Border Ruffians would be struck question. The with lightning, if they should commence again their work. They are perfectly well aware of it, and hence peace is sure. I am satisfied that pression. I think they will man dead to the ground. I think the Legislature will assemble at Topeka, according to adjournment, the 9th of June, and that then the Free State Government and working order, ment will be put quietly into working order, and all the counties organized under it, so that the real sentiment of the people may be express-ed at the right time, as to admission under the I think the effort of the

ill take her place in the Union as a

There is a law more powerful than the

of latitude or altitude, regulating climate, labor and productions, and, as a consequence, profi and loss. Thue, even upon the mountain height and loss. Thus, even upon the mountain heights of the tropics, Slavery can no more exist than in northern latitudes, because it is unprofitable, being unsuited to the constitution of that sable race transplanted here from the equatorial heats of Africa. Why is it that, in the Union, Slavery recedes from the North, and progresses South? It is this same great climatic law now operating for or against Slavery in Kansas. If, on the elevated plains of Kansas, stretching to the base of our American Alps—the Rocky Mountains—and including their eastern crest, crowned with perpetual anow, from which sweep Mountains—and including their cases.

crowned with perpetual show, from which sweep over her open prairies those chilling blasts, reducing the average range of the thermometer here to a temperature nearly as low as that of New England, should render Slavery unprofitable here, because unsuited to the tropical constitution of the negro race, the law hat ques-ferred to must ultimately determine that ques-tion here, and can no more be controlled by the legislation of man, than any other moral or physical law of the Almighty. Especially must this law operate with irresistible force in this country, where the number of slaves is limited, lands are still uncultivated, and, from the ever-augmenting demand, exceeding the supply, the price of those great staples has nearly doubled, demanding vastly more slave labor for their production."— Governor Walker's Inaugural

It is difficult to reply to such generalities as are contained in this paragraph, not because they are true, but because they are so vague that it is almost impossible to determine their meaning. Let us see whether we can reduce

hem to distinct, intelligible propositions. 1. "The isothermal line, the law of the ther nometer, of latitude and altitude "-" a physi eal law of the Almighty"-" must ultimately etermine the location of Slavery."

can no more be controlled by the legislation of man than any other moral or physical law of the Almighty.' 3. This law determines the location of Slavery, "by regulating climate, labor, and proons, and, as a consequence, profit and

2. This "law," in its application to Slavery,

4. This law determines the location of Negro slavery by its operation on the constitution of he negro-such Slavery existing where it opeates favorably, or not existing where it ope ates unfavorably-being unprofitable in cerain latitudes, because the climate is unsuited to the tropical constitution of the negro race, profitable in other latitudes, because the clinate is suited to its constitution.

The first three propositions are universal, ap plying to Slavery everywhere; the last is conined to Negro Slavery in this country.

It is a common device for men to attempt to acquit themselves of individual responsibility. y appealing to the constraining influence of general law. Who has not heard the universal depravity of human nature alleged in excus or its particular aberrations? There are di vines who suppose they find in the Providence that does not prevent wrong institutions of practices, full authority for their existence. The first inquiry with Governor Walker

should be-Does any "moral or physical law of the Almighty" authorize the existence of Slavery in any latitude? If there be no such law, we may be sure that he has not attempted by any climatic law to regulate its location You may show that it is more profitable in a ecuniary way below a certain degree of alti ude or latitude than above it; but this does not furnish the warrant for its existence either be ow or shove. If it he against moral and natual right, one thing is certain-it may enable few masters to make money, but it must be abversive of the highest interests, both of hemselves and their victims.

Waiving for the present this preliminary in quiry, we deny the propositions eliminated

from these generalities of Governor Walker. The law of temperature, of altitude, or latiade, does not determine the location of Slavery. In ancient times, the system existed in all latitudes: in the middle ages, for centuries t prevailed in Germany, France, and Great Britain, although climate, soil, and productions, were unfavorable to it, and it disappeared a ast chiefly under the joint influences of the Church, of Judicial Decisions, of Civil Wars, legislation, and the general progress of Ideas. That this law determines the location of Sla-

very by "regulating, climate, labor, and prouctions, profit and loss, is not true. The Southrn States of the Union range generally from the 28th to the 40th degree of north latitude—the larger portion of China from 20 to 40, and British India, 10 to 30 degrees north latitude. The climate of all these regions is adapted to the growth of rice, cotton, and sugar, the great staples of slave labor, as they are called-temper ature and productions are alike-but while Sla very exists in the Southern States, free labor prevails throughout Hindostan and China-The "isothermal line" has nothing to do with

Nor is it true that the climatic law, in application to Slavery, can no more be "controlled by the legislation of man than any other moral or physical law of the Almighty." very had located itself, in obedience to this great "climatic law," if we are to admit the theory of Governor Walker, in the West Indies, in Mexico, in Central America and the Southern Republics, and yet, nearly a half century ago, it was abolished in St. Domingo by the French Ascembly; in 1833, abolished in the British West Indies by Parliament; in 1848, abolished in the French Colonies by the Revolutionar Government; and, at recent periods, in Centra America, Mexico, Peru, and Chili, by legisla tive act-showing that this uncont matic law can not only be controlled, but subver ed, by the "legislation of man." No matter what may have been the results of such emancipation, the fact is established that the "legis lation of man" is so potent that it can comple ly counteract the workings of Gov. Walker' "climatic law."

It is marvellous that an intelligent man They ought to be saved from harm. Twenty-should venture upon such assertions. Look at five hundred dollars is a very heavy burden for Missouri and Illinois, under the same "climatic law"-latitude, temperature, productions alike— if anything, Missouri more unsuitable to slave bor than Illinois-and yet, this is a free, that, a slave State. Why? Because the "legislation of man" prohibited Slavery in one and California lies in the same latitude as South of slaves, but where would be the varied indusbeen left to regulate the matter, it would have been to-day a slaveholding State—but the "leg-islation of man" interfered, controlled that

'law," and established the free-labor system. The fourth proposition, applying alone to but of poverty. Negro Slavery, is a curious one. Slavery, he says, cannot exist above a certain line, becau to "the tropical constitution of the negro race," or, as he elsewhere expresses it, "unsuited to to the test of experience. It will not do to ap the constitution of that sable race, transplan here from the equatorial heats of Africa!"

race has been transplanted from "equatorial Once the finest cotton was grown there, and heats," to the cool regions of the temperate zone. Is it Governor Walker's opinion, then, that they are out of place in these United ates; that even the climate of Virginia and South Carolina is unsuited to them; that Slavery, after all, is unprofitable in the Southern

If there appears to be some confusion of ideas in his theory, we are not responsible for the Government has acted as an oppressive it; his propositions certainly admit of remark-It is well for our country that the policy of

nined by the "law of latitude," "of temperature," was not the policy of the fathers of the Republic. It was the "legislation of man" that saved from its polluting presence the great prise and capital, and the want of sufficient Northwestern Territory, that nursery of free States. It is owing to the absence of such legislation that Slavery has always existed in the energies of Delaware, Maryland, and Kentucky. Climate and soil render Slavery in them an element of weakness, and yet there is no prospect of its extinction, except by the legislation of man." There is truth in the assumption that Slavery is more unprofitable in certain regions than in others; but no truth n the notion, now so industriously propagated in the Democratic party, that because unprofitable it will cease to exist. Men overlook the force of habit, of prejudice, of passion, of political considerations, of private interest. Slavery is unprofitable to the District of Columbia. as a whole-it retards population, checks agriculture, impairs enterprise, keeps down production and the price of land, and yet to the few of the few hundred slaveholders Slavery is profitable, to the rest a source of consideration, and the great majority with interests really adverse to it either from prejudice, or ignorance, or love of peace, shrink from opposing it: so it lives here as it does in Delaware and Maryland, where while a source of pecuniary profit, and social or political distinction to the few, it is a drawback on the State. The law of climate cannot vercome selfishness, or prejudice, or ambition the extinction of Slavery must be effected by the legislation of man," and this must be preceded by such appeals to reason, enlightened

self-interest, and conscience, as shall create a

Governor Walker in many respects is

tatesman of enlarged and liberal views, bu

Public Opinion equal to such legislation.

his statesmanship in relation to Slavery begins and ends with the "Almighty Dollar." "Es pecially," he says, " must this climatic law opeate with irresistible force in this country where the number of slaves is limited, and can not be increased by importation, and where many millions of acres of sugar and cotton lands are still uncultivated, and from the ever augmenting demand exceeding the supply, the emand of these great staples has nearly doubled, demanding vastly more slave labor for their production." This is one form of the ommercial argument. It is sometimes stated more broadly: Cotton and sugar have become ecessaries of life to the people of all countries Slave labor is essential to their production they cannot be grown profitably by free labor the well-being of the Southern States, then, as well as that of the world, depends upon the maintenance of Slavery. This is a gross pre sentation of the argument, but not more gross than the argument itself is sordid and indecent. It completely ignores all considerations of right and wrong, and proceeds on the assumption that God has so constituted mankind as to make the well-being of the great majority dependent upon the degradation of the minorityas to render it necessary that the latter be reluced to a level with dumb beasts, deprived of as to secure wealth, comfort, power, and dignity, That it involves such a conclusion, proves it to be at once false and diabolical. Well-being can never depend upon wrong-doing. The rights of one class are not to be secured by depriving another class of all rights. Equal justice to all men, of whatever race or colo grade or station, is the only foundation of solid rosperity. Money may be made by gambling, swindling, imposture, robbery, but do they pro mote the interests of society! Unjust monopo ies, and unequal laws, may concentrate wealth in the hands of a few capitalists, but is the State honored, benefited, and advanced, by the consequent oppression and impoverishment of

its masses? We deny that Slavery is anywhere profitable using the term in its largest sense. It may create great wealth in a few hands, but it pau erizes and imbrutes the large class of laborer imits the field of enterprise to white men who are neither slave-owners nor slaves, detracting from their consequence, and exiling them from heir homes, thus retarding population; parayzes invention, fosters popular ignorance, keeps lown trade and manufactures, and by con straining capital and labor to the production of a few staples, prevents that varied industry and that development of internal resources, necessary to independence. In all these ways, and n many others, it weakens a State, checks its progress, and is therefore unprofitable. It is the sheerest nonsense to attempt to compare the growth of the slave States with that of the free, in wealth, population, general intelligence

We deny that cotton and sugar cannot grown profitably by free labor. There are no slaves in China, or in the British East and West Indies, and yet their hundreds of millions of in habitants raise enough of both, not only for their own abundant supply, but for export. Free La oor furnishes to the masses of Great Britain and France the largest portion of their sugars, and produces nearly one-half of all the cotton grown in the world. If it can raise these staples in China and the British colonial possessio can raise them in the United States. The world is not therefore dependent upon slave labor for these necessaries.

But, it may be said, they can be most largely and cheaply produced by it. And suppose corn and wheat could be most largely cheaply produced by converting the free laborers of the West into slaves, would it be a profitable speculation to do so, granting that it could authorized it in the other. Nearly one half of be effected? You might enrich a few holders arolina and Georgia, and is as well adapted to try and enterprise that are now bearing the lave labor. Had Gov. Walker's climatic law great West onward to the pinnacle of wealth and power? It is the curse of a country to be cessity, is to the State a source, not of profit,

It is a mere assumption, however, that slave abor is more efficient than free labor would be in this country, in the production of cotton and sugar. The theory has never been subjected ted | peal to the workings of free labor in the cott sugar, and rice fields of China or the Indies. What mysterious line is that? If the negro race be "tropical" in its constitution, its location anywhere in the United States is against the isothermal line, the law of the thermometre, of latitude and altitude; "against the law of the we have. What they have accomplished is no

THE "GREAT CLIMATIC LAW"—"ISOTHER—
MAL LINE."

mal line."

"There is a law were powerful than the control of the past month or two, the general tone of the past month or two two to be approved by the president." the most exquisite fabrics were manufactured. in his course. No one, we think, will doubt, has been almost unanimous in favor of Govern- Polygamists," as well as a few precious para-But bad government, monopoly, and the ma-chinery of England, destroyed the domestic manufactures; the East India Company has been more intent on extorting wealth from the oppressed millions, than in elevating them, or reloping the resources of the country. Enterprise has not been fostered among the Peoplelandlord-and labor, without that hope of reward which more than supplies the place of compulsion, has become lax, careless, inexpert. leaving the location of Slavery to be deter- The article raised is inferior in quality, for want of care, and, while enough to supply home wants, does not compete as an export with American cotton, because of the lack of enter-

> which attacks Governor Walker, of Kansas, means of transportation. for an alleged complicity with the Free State Of what use would the cotton fields and slave men. The heaviest of its direct charges against labor of the South be, if their products could not him is, that he is in favor of submitting the Con-Missouri, and that to day it sits an incubus on be transported rapidly and cheaply to the great stitution, to be formed by the Convention elect-

Nor do the results of free labor in the West Indies sustain the theory. Admit that the export of sugar and cotton from those islands have greatly decreased, the facts do not prove that free labor in the United States would not ultimately be as productive in planting as slave labor, or even more productive. Let us fairly understand them. It could not

trained for many generations to habits of servile dependence, blind, unreasoning obedience, and utter irresponsibility, would, on their enfranchisement, become invested with the habits of men accustomed to think and act for themselves, and to rely upon their own energies. It would naturally require a long training as free men to undo the mischief wrought by Slavery-and, meantime, it might be expected that their labor would be less productive. In addition to this, there was comparatively little capital in the islands. Absenteeism, leaving the ates to the management of ignorant and selfish overseers, intent on immediate gains, without providing by careful improvements for permanent ones; absenteeism, draining the islands of a large portion of the profits of planting, o waste in living abroad, had left the Colonies poorly prepared for any radical change in its abor system. Besides, the great mass of the population, having been in Slavery, constituted freedom the dominant class; while the few whites were generally inert and incapable of making the best of such a change. A large portion of labor, too, as performed by women and children, was withdrawn from planting -the children to be sent to school, the women to take heir place in the household-and another portion was turned to the growth of articles of subsist nce. The immediate result was, a diminution o force in planting, and a decrease in the production of the great staples for export. And while this process was going on, there was little or no immigration of laborers. What inducements could the hardy men that are filling this conti-

nent have, to turn aside to Islands scarcel known to them, and oppressed by tropica And yet, it is not true that the Colonies have been ruined by Emancipation. Society is in a ransition state-one or two generations may ass before the effects of Slavery shall disapear-but there are clear indications of steady rogress. If the ruin exists, so often asserted by our Pro-Slavery cotemporaries, how is it that our trade with the British West Indies is on the increase? Our imports from those Colonies. for some years before the act of total emanci pation in 1838, ranged from twelve hundred thousand dollars to fourteen hundred thou sand. In 1840, they went down to \$1,000,000 from 1841 to 1847, inclusive, ranged from the right to liberty, property, and education, so \$687,000 to \$885,000. At the close of this period, they began to go up; in 1849, they reachto the former. It is impossible to explain away ed \$947,000, and from that year have been the atrocity of the logic. If sound, the Algradually increasing, until, in 1854, they mighty, instead of being the equal Father of amounted to \$1,126,000. They will soon reach men, is the foremost Oppressor of the universe. the old point, and probably go beyond it. As to our exports, they have largely increased. showing increased civilization in the Colonies. as that always multiplies wants. For many years before emancipation, our exports to the British West Indies rarely exceeded the value of \$1,700,000. After emancipation, they steadly increased, until, in 1853, their value was \$4.162.000, and, in 1854, nearly five millions. How can these facts be explained on the asumption that the Colonies have been ruined? But, the policy of Emancipation in the South rould be exempt from many of the evils attendant on West India Emancipation. The Southern States do not lie within the tropics and are free to a great extent from enervating heats. The white race is largely in the ascend ant, and, should emancipation take place, would teadily increase its ascendency. There is no senteeism to steal away capital-the owner live on their plantations, and expend their wealth at home. Far superior in intelligence nergy, and thrift, to the West India planters they would know how to accustom themselv to a change in their system of labor, and, as they themselves must be the authors of the change, if ever accomplished peacefully, they would know how to put it into operation with the least possible inconvenience. The immediate effect would doubtless be a diminution of labor, out Slavery, the great bar to immigration, hav ng been removed, free immigrants would rap idly pour in to supply the demand-so that, alrough there might be a temporary decrease in he products of cotton and sugar cultivation ne large infusion of new, vigorous, and intelligent labor, would soon remedy the evil, and

carry the production far beyond the ordinary oint, and ultimately create all the forms iversified industry characteristic of Free Soci-IN A DILEMMA. - The Richmond South, the representative of the more radical portions of the Southern people, still supports the Administration. It has, however, got i self into a dilemma. It took occasion, previous o far as to lay all the blame of Southern defeat in Kansas to Governor Walker, because it was reported that he would recommend the Convenion to submit the Constitution to the people for a vote. Such a recommendation the South claims is an invasion of Southern rights, and an insult to the people of the slave States. It now appears, according to Governor Walker, that Mr. Buchanan and the Cabinet were agreed upon this point—that the Administration is pledged to grant the people of Kansas a chance to vote upon the Constitution framed by the Convention soon to be elected. The South, therefore, really attacks the Administration The Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer charges i with so doing, and it replies as follows: "The Petersburg Intelligencer might justly accuse us of some want of candor in not directing our strictures against Mr. Buchanan, instead of the Hon. Robert J. Walker, if it were

the case. Neither Reeder nor Geary was gov-erned by the instructions of President Pierce in their Kansas policy, and it is just as likely that Walker misrepresents the views of the present Administration. In any event, it will we pray that he may be disappointed.

with President Pierce's conduct towards his however, have been indulging in a little exag. appointees fresh in its mind, should venture to geration, not meaning literally what they pub-The Richmond South has a long article, "It is gratifying to be assured that the Pres-

ed in June, to the vote of all the actual settler. in Kansas. Says the South: "Congress and the President solemnly abjured the right to dictate any system of Gov-ernment to the Territory of Kansas; but the Hon. Robert J. Walker assumes the prerogative of instructing the Constitutional Conven-tion, upon a matter, too, of the most vital im-portance. Congress left the people of Kansas free to organizs a State Government in their be expected that the laborers, who had been rained for many generations to habits of service dependence, blind, unreasoning obedience.

Walker informs them that he will not allow them to adopt a Constitution, but upon the condition of submitting it to the inhabitants of the Territory. Thus it is that he respects the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and reverences the sovereignty of the people." former, or claim a power to wnich, ture of things, there can be no limit.

If the readers of the South can be deceived

by such arguments as these, they must love to be cheated. It is astonishing to see such an intelligent and able editor advocating Popular Sovereignty n such a manner. The essence of the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty requires that the people of Kansas be allowed to adopt such a Constiution as they desire. We have read the South carefully, and have seen no denial of the generally-admitted fact that a majority of the settlers of Kansas are in favor of making the Territory a free State. The South claims boldly that the Bogus Territorial organization, if let alone, will make a slave State of Kansas, and, according to it, the Government has no right to nterfere with the plans of the pretenders. The fact that but a minority of the people can vote, if such is the case.) under the regulations are the game of the case. We have sent another steamer to Canton.

"We have sent another steamer to Canton. of the bogus Legislature, is of no importance whatever. Gov. Walker is to be marked by the people of the slave States, because he will not connive at such iniquitous proceedings. We can scarcely credit our eyes, that a journal, second to no Southern journal in the vigor and glimpse of the Celestial City through a telespeople of the slave States, because he will not ability of its editorials, should so coolly advocate Border Ruffianism. It shows us to what length

GENERAL WALKER'S DEFENCE.

General Walker has made a public address New Orleans, or rather public defence of his career in Nicaragua. We quote a paragraph or two, to show the character of the man. His speech is full of boastings-he boldly challenges any one to point to any act of his which has tional rights. He, after a while, comes down to the last chapter of his Nicaraguan history, and says:

"Our worst enemies were Americans. Oh. that they had been born in some other country! It is our shame that they should at their birth have breathed the same air as honest Amerians. It was not until the last exigency—that of reverse and danger—an American, bearing the name and arms of an American office consummated what British interference had begun. It is a duty to myself to explain why we gun. It is a duty to mysen to explain way are no longer in arms; and that, however insignificant might be the representative of our Government, I should respect the American flag as much in him as in the highest officer; and that in surrendering. I reserved the right of war upon Nicaragua. * * * Yet, despite the glories she has attached to our fame, there was not wanting an American to commit an act of which every lover of his country should be ashamed. It was reserved for Captain Davis to make himself a party to an alliance with the British and the mongrels of Cen-Isthmus. He expressed his determination to Isthmus. He expressed his determination to seize the Granada, and we were bound to yield to him. Yes, fellow-citizens, we were forced to make terms, and to surrender to an officer to make terms, and to surrender to an officer to make terms, and to surrender to an officer to make terms, and to surrender to an officer to make terms, and to surrender to an officer to make terms, and to surrender to an officer to make terms, and to surrender to an officer terms of the term of the American navy. Great was our indig-nation when we learned that the Americans had thus interfered with the American cause n Nicaragua."

The cause for this action, on the part of a United States officer, he gives with equal

"Why this action of Davis? Because he had received instructions from Washington. But why were these instructions given? It etween the Marcy treaty as it was, and the Americans in Nicaragua. Here was the start-ing source. The American Minister to Eng-land, and the Abolitionists at the North, deter-mined that Slavery should be excluded from a place over which Americans had no control."

Our readers can judge of the acuteness of a nan who charges this Administration, or the ast, with a determination to exclude Slavery from Nicaragua! In closing his speech, the redoubtable Gen-

eral gives his opinions generally upon the Slavery question, in the following language:

very question, in the following language:

"Here let me say, that I do not wish to excite political feeling on this subject. It is, perhaps, fortunate that I was born in a Southern State; which may be unfortunate, that I cannot sended." consider Slavery a moral or political wrong. My teachings may not have been altogether of Wilberforce. I may have touched a too sensitive point, but I feel that I have but struck upon the proof of British interference. Look back to the origin of Slavery in American history. Who introduced it into this country? Was he a man without honor? Certainly, few have stood higher in moral worth than Las Casato Governor Walker's departure to Kansas, to stood higher in moral worth than Las Casa criticise his opinions and projects, so far as they had crept into the newspapers. It went to have it has all the blame of Southery defeat teenth century, for the relief of the Indians from the subjection of the Spaniards. It were better that he had fixed it permanently, not only in Cuba, but in other regions of Central America. Certainly he was wise, and far more liberal, for Certainly ne was wise, and far into the carry his day, than even the present followers of Clarkson and Wilberforce. Central America was in a worse condition than under the Spanish rule. The Government was going to ruin. Mongrelism was the secret of its waning fortunes. What was to be done? It was left for tunes. What was to be done? It was left for the American was control America. On whom ns to Americanize Central America. On whom us to Americanize Central America. On whom rested the right of regenerating the amalgamated race? On no other than the people of the United States, and especially of the Southern States. I call upon you, therefore, to execute this mission. You cannot, in justice to yourselves, shrink from the endeavor. You cannot the cartistic representations of the contraction of the con but contribute your energies in carrying out the great principle of American influence."

This is the man who wished to introduce Re ublican institutions into Nicaragua, and who till hopes to do so, according to the last paragraph of his speech. It is not because the Inited States cannot spare him to their advan tage, but for the sake of the Nicaraguans, that

Charles Fenno Hoffman, the well-known poet, is hopelessly insane, and is now in the asylum at Harrisburg, Pa.

Charles Fenno Hoffman, the well-known poet, is hopelessly insane, and is now in the asylum at Harrisburg, Pa.

that Mr. Buchanan does not uphold Mr. Walker Southern press upon the Utah question. It esting news respecting the movements of "the whatever the future may reveal, that Governor mental interference of the severest nature. graphs from sermons delivered by the elders to Walker stated the truth when he declared in his Several prominent journals have demanded the Inaugural that the Administration, before he punishment of Brigham Young and his followleft Washington, agreed with him in his views.

It is perhaps not strange that the South, their entire extirpation. These journals may, ppointees fresh in its mind, should venture to geration, not meaning literally what they put the settlements south, who availed themselves of the invitation to participate in the pleasures of the invitation to participate in the pleasures of a tour through the northern counties, and Mr. Walker and his sentiments; but it may be of our Southern exchanges has been severe eckoning without its host. Whatever Governor against Utah, and counselling the Administra-

> ent on the rights of the Territories and the vereignty of the States. Hence the necessity of extreme caution in the application of a principle which may be perverted to a very mis-chievous purpose. Undoubtedly, in its social and religious aspects, Mormonism is a very re-pulsive thing; so is Slavery, in the judgment of a great many people; and if it be allowed that the Federal Government may interfere to that the Federal Government may interfere to extirpate the evil of polygamy, perhaps an Ab-olition majority will apply the same remedy to that other 'iniquity.' The Administration may ustify the coercion with which it threaten Brigham Young, on the plea of a necessity to suppress revolt against the Federal authority. et it not pretend to the mission of a moral re

ournal, contains much truth, presented in a graphic manner. There is something "rotten Denmark." The way in which Government ressels are built, in which nearly all the Government work is done, will not bear inspection, and there is great need of reform:

"While the new steam frigate Niagara ighteen days crawling from New York to Liverpool, the new passenger steamer Vander-bilt skims over in nine. The Niagara is the crack sailer of the navy.' "On the African coast we keep two unwieldy sloops and an old brig, to catch slavers. They

never catch any. The trim little Baltimore clippers of the slave dealers walk out from un-der the guns of the lumbering old craft, before We have since discovered that she draws so much water that she cannot get within a half

"Some of our vessels are built on the anti-Border Ruffianism. It shows us to what length the advocacy of a bad cause will lead its advocates.

quated models of thirty years ago, that a Jersey fisherman would not use for a clam boat. The biggest of them are so unsafe, that the Departent dare not trust them out of sight of land We have not a single ship of the line at sea, or fit to go there. We have but three sailing frigates out of soundings. The effective force of the navy consists of about two dozen of the smaller craft, the best of which Government

wisely bought, instead of trying to build. "Those that do go to sea, have the singular than to anyonay ease. The Library, open a violation of civil, national, or international rights. He, after a while, comes down tom. The Fulton blew hers up in the air. As for the last chapter of his Nicaraguan history, her to pieces and put her together again, ever

since she was built.
"This sounds like exaggeration. But it is not. The records of the Department attest that this is literally the state of the wretched hulks to which our gallant navy officers are condemned. And what is worse, it is likely to continue to be the case, so long as the Govern nent ships are built to suit superannuated pre udice, or let out as 'fat jobs' to political con

YEH'S CHARACTER. - Among the Chinese news of the last steamer from England, we find an item which illustrates the character of Yeb, f appeal-not to the Government, but to the the Viceroy of the southern provinces of the

who had been taken prisoners by surprise on various occasions, were at Yeh's headquarte where they were suffering great discress. was resolved to open negotiations, to obtain exchange of prisoners in their favor; and a for-eign agent, who had formerly had an interview with Yeh, undertook to manage the affair. Yeh consented to receive him, and, having listened to his propositions, he replied: "'You ask me to exchange the English I

subjects, among whom are several Tartar offi-cers, and one of the commanders of the Impe-rial junks. I refuse. I do not want your prisoners, and you may do as you please with them ; but, if you are desirous to have the sixteen Englishmen, and if you have the necessary means to treat for them, I will let you know my

"The foreigner who acted as agent between the parties remained at the Chin where he was tolerably well treated; and a where he was tolerably well treated; and at twelve o'clock, the next day, he received a visit from Sinco, the first aide-de-camp of Yeh, who is said to be devotedly attached to his master, and who told him that the Vicercy, having taken his proposal into consideration, would release the prisoners, on condition that he was paid five hundred piastres each for them. Sinco added, hypocritically, that he advised him to accept the conditions, as the Chinese soldiers, notwithstanding all the care he took to restrain their brutality, were capable of offering the ut most violence. The agent referred to Hon Kong, the money was immediately sent, and the prisoners were released without injury. It was subsequently discovered that Yeh had fixed the ransom at four hundred phastres for each prisoner, but that Sinoo had increased it in order to keep a portion for himself. Such is the detestably covetous character of the Chinese

We may safely challenge the history of any Yeh's countrymen could have been restored number of English. But he cared nothing for his fellows, though a way yet was open for the five hundred plastres each, this civilized and magnanimous General consented to give up the soldiers! We dare say, however, that Yeh will not want persons in this country to defend him. It is all sufficient that he is waging war with

Judge Taney's Dred Scott decision continu be used by the colored people in a way that the Judge did not probably contemplate. The Bangor Whig says: " David Sands vs. William L. Barr

tion of debt for \$20, balance of account. The defendant being of 'African descenting no rights which white men ar respect, put in a special plea, that, under the late decision of the U.S. Supreme Court by Judge late decision of the U.S. Supreme Court by Judge Taney, he is not a citizen of the United States, and therefore cannot sue in any court, nor be sued. The learned counsellor for the plaintiff, being a hunker of the most hunkerish stripe, immediately upon reading the plea, wilted, and allowed a non suit. It is maliciously said, in standing, if he dared oppose the decision of Judge Taney, which is universally received by the Democratic press as a part of their party creed. The defendant, 'guilty of a skin not colored like our own,' departed from the awful

the saints. The News speaks of Brigham Young's visit to Oregon in the following man-

"Pursuant to previous arrangements, Gov. Young, accompanied by Presidents Kimball and Wells, and many others from this city and reckoning without its host. Whatever Governor Walker's defects may be—and he has grievous ones—he is not a man to be trifled with, by even a President.

"POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY."

against Utah, and counselling the Administration to the settlement on Salmon river, in the midst of a collection of dignified and thence to the settlement on Salmon river, in the midst of a collection of dignified and thence to the settlement on Salmon river, in the midst of a collection of dignified and thence to the settlement on Salmon river, in the midst of a collection of dignified and observations of the settlement on Salmon river, in the midst of a collection of dignified and observations of the midst of a collection of the statement of the midst of the midst of a collection of dignified and observations of the midst of a collection of the midst of the midst of the midst of Cabinet. The Richmond South is on the alert, and the number of June 12th has the following:

"The investigation to be assured that the Pres-"It is gratifying to be assured that the Pres."
ident meditates the severest measures for the chastisement of Mormon insubordination. Yet one cannot but be apprehensive, lest this interposition of Federal power may hereafter furnish a pretext for some unwarrantable encroachment on the rights of the Territories and the A reorganization of the militia had taken ed not to the same political party with himself

place, and we notice several movements, which is in itself a striking testimony to his reputaseem to indicate an expectation of fighting, on | tion, and the well-earned merit which he the part of the Mormon leaders. President joyed. Kimball, on the 6th of April, delivered a serentire address being an exhortation to all Morball said, among other things:

"It now takes about one thousand bushels of wheat to bread my family one year, and I want GOVERNMENT VESSELS.—The following article, which we cut from the Albany Evening within seven years; they alone will be almost numerous enough to people a small city. Where a family now requires only a hundred bushels a year, let the head of that family lay up a hundred bushels the first year, two hundred the next, and increase the amount every year, in proportion to their probable requirements."

Brigham, the same day, delivered a long address to the women, upon Economy and Cookery. He declares that but few women know how to be economical, or how to cook, and so he condescends to instruct them.

On the 28th of February, several missions ries departed from Salt Lake, for various fields Africa. The News says:

"All things being ready, at a quarter before 10 A. M. the company started off in regular order, with as much apparent cheerfulness and unconcern as though they were going to return in the evening; whereas, many of them will be gone for years, and all will probably have to pass through trials, and endure hardships, of which the pulling of their hand-carts across the plains will be among the least. The company consisted of seventy-four men, with some twenty-five hand-carts, and was made up of in dividuals of nearly every imaginable occupation and pursuit of life. * * * It would cost sionary society, either in tates or in England, several hundred thousand dollars, to send out as many missionaries went in this company, and they are only a tithing of those who have gone, and will be sent this year, from Utah. And where could man be found, excepting among the Latter Day Saints, that could, without purse or scrip, induced to take his blankets and pro n a hand-cart, and haul it a thousand inder like circumstances, before he could avail imself of any other means of conveyance?

Col. Benton on Missouri .- At a lectur which he recently delivered in Cleveland, Col. Benton spoke as follows of Missouri and Kan-"Col. Benton maintained his old devotion to

Missouri, and his pride in the commercial posi tion and almost fabulous resources of soil and minerals in that central State. He insisted that lation as any diagram of equal size on the ontinent, and its minerals as numerous a multude under ground. That it will vet be a free State, Col. Benton expressed no doubt—it was course of teaching, that it is with no little satis-only a question of time. So of Kansas—also a faction we meet with this work. In many requestion of time, not long to be delayed. The spects it is one of peculiar interest. There are sus and laws may present a slave Constitution, but the people of the Territory will 'knock it on the head!' The efforts of the Border Ruffians and Southern politicians, last year, to sub-jugate Kansas, were 'spasmodic'—disgusting sensible people and the masses in the slave states. They cannot be repeated. The South annot rapidly populate new territory—the Northern tide is steady and resistless. Col. B.'s ope and confidence are in the p ad no great faith in a change of the Pierce

from the lead of the nullifiers." This is the report, according to the Cleveland Herald. It may strike some persons that this speech is a little inconsistent with the veteran's ecent letter to certain citizens of St. Louisis it to be done, save by discussing the question?

policy towards Kansas by the Buchanan Admir

The

stration. It follows in the footstens

The U.S. Marshal of Massachusetts has been the New York Times, describing one of his inorviews with Mr. Buchanan, save :

"The Marshal, in course of conversation more fugitive slaves in Boston of late. 'It is a pity,' replied the President, with his most wicked smile, 'that you haven't a few more Demo-crats there.'"

This is pretty good, and, if true, shows that the President's perceptive faculties are in good order-he can easily see the relations which cause and effect sustain towards each other. FUNDS FOR WALKER .- " But to insure con

plete victory to General Walker, he must re-cieve the prompt and generous aid of the Southern people. The short interval before his return to New Orleans should be spent by is in raising funds to equip men and buy the ficient for the wants of all employed in the great struggle. Not a day should be lost. The two or three weeks of the General's absence o freedom, by his liberating one half that will rapidly glide by. This wealthy city and number of English. But he cared nothing for neighboring towns can easily accomplish everything desired. Remember that it is not alone iberation of the Eaglish prisoners! And for of William Walker is allied, but the whole of the Central American States and the West Indian isles."—N. O. Times. If the people of New Orleans have not wasted

of no more sure method of gratifying their Mrs. Arnold, and of Arthur's widowed mother tastes. The New York Steamship Companies as well as of his deceased father, are no doubt have spent enough already, we judge by the N. portraits. The incidents crowd upon each journals, and feel rather sore at the ejection of Walker and his crew. They will scarcely open their pockets again, at the call of General passing. The schoolboys' talk is copied Villiam Walker, however generous the citizens of New Orleans may be.

At a convention of delegates from the railroad corporations of the Southern and South-western States, recently held at a little village called Bristol, situated on the boundary line between Virginia and Tennessee, and numbering about one thousand inhabitants, it was solved to send a special commissione land, for the purpose of dissemination information in that country as to the that port and Europe.

The charter election at Buffalo resulted

The Rebielo.

The Life and Public Services of Dr. Lewis F. Linn, fa Maury, Washington, D. C.

It is now nearly fourteen years since the sud. den death of the subject of this memoir robbed the State of Missouri of one whom she delighted to honor, and who won from his associates in the Senate, and all who became acquainted with him in his public life, a deserved meed of approbation. Known as the finest-looking man in the midst of a collection of dignified and acter and standing. His political opponents acknowledged his sincerity, and rejoiced to num ber him among their personal friends; and the suavity of his temper and manners exercised an influence not slight or unconfessed in the war. ring elements of party strife.

The fact that the delineation of his public life and services is furnished by one who belong

Mr. Sargent has executed his part of the mon to a large congregation, the essence of the volume with no little skill, and, embodying a summary of the course of the public debates mons to strive to lay up wheat enough to last on important questions of policy, has given a for years, in case of a failure of crops, or any fair exhibition of the varying opinions that predisturbance, he might have added, which would vailed, and an honorable proof of impartiality prevent the tillage of the soil. President Kim- in the performance of the work assigned him The style is clear and accurate, and the extracts from Dr. Linn's speeches, as well as of others, the letters and addresses descriptive of his char acter, and the sorrow felt on account of his death, combine to present a most interesting portraiture of one who filled so large a space in the hearts of his associates and friends.

The first part of the book, sketching the m private life and personal relations of Dr. Linu tracing his descent from a patriotic ancestry and his progress from childhood and youth ur to manhood and fame, though not quite so accurate in point of style, is replete with incidents suited to awaken the attention and sympathy o the reader. The description of the few days he fore his death and of his last hours, of the do mestic affection and the pious trust with which he prepared himself for the expected departure, of labor, in America, Europe, Asia, and even and the sudden and sad bereavement which se desolated a beloved and loving family, are in the highest degree touching-pathos of real ity, and not of mere words.

We hope that public men will study his character, and leave not unmarked or unimitated those traits of amiableness and faith in God. which made him what he was, so deepened the sense of loss to his friends and the whole community. The volume is got up in a fine style, and deserves many readers. School Days at Rugby. By an Old Boy. Roston: Tek

To appreciate such a book as this is, one must

have lived through the scenes it describes, and been for years familiar with the stirring incidents, mighty ones indeed in their estimation. that have transpired, like those here described, among some hundreds of boys. The peculiarities of English school life find no exact coun terpart in our country; and so, through many of the trials and mishaps, serrows and joys, o boyhood and youth, the zest of pleasure, and the vexations and quarrels, are the same the world over, wherever young and hopeful hearts and every varying mood of disposition are mingled together in training for life. Still it is only on those whose remembrances and actua observation of the past and present bring home these pictures to the mind's eye, the "School s soil is capable of supporting as large a pop- Days at Rugby" will produce its fullest impression of reality. The name of Dr. Arnold i however, so connected with Rugby and it on, without stopping to choose his words, often blunt as they may be, makes many strange re marks, yet breathes forth so much of good hearing philosophy of life in his oddities, that we read t with a sort of fascination. Under the form of the biographical annals

entitled "Tom Brown's School Life," he interweaves sketches of a number of boys of al characters, and occurrences in which they bore a part, so truthfully taken, that we feel as i the writer himself was one of them, and is n painting for his readers the pictures that Time bore off with him as years fled by in those old school days. The tricks and jokes, sports and fights, the wild and buoyant feelings, the merry hours, the more sober thoughts, reason's empire for if Missouri is to become a free State, how and conscience awakened at duty's call-the meeting and parting of many, to form and best forth into the world principles of action, who might never meet again-all told and set forth most graphically, and in just the sort of style Washington lately. The correspondent of to make the boy's heart quiver, and any reader to cling to the pages till they are finished render this book one of the pleasantest we have seen for some time. It throws much light of customs in England; and while we find some things we cannot approve, remnants of feudal times, yet there is here a study upon the formation of national characteristics, which will repay many an hour's reflection. The work is divided into two parts. In the

first of them, Tom Brown is the wild, careless

boy, getting into all manner of scrapes and

difficulties, flogged and disgraced, yet making

his way along by the blunt force of a sort of honest manliness, which saves him from mean ness, and secures for him sympathy and pity, even where he is justly condemned. The se ond part opens with a turning point, both it character and school, by having a gentle half orphan boy placed under his protection, whose sweet and humble piety he is led to fee that there is a moral courage higher than a mere physical one, and through whose influence he is gradually drawn on and won to learn, by his own experience, the benefit of those princ ples of action which a sense of living under the government of God inspires. There is some thing very beautiful in portions of this part of noney enough already upon Walker, we know the story. The characters of Dr. Arnold, 0 other, filling up the pages with numerous scenes, that stir the little world where they are sort of jargon, caught up from remembrances of what one and another has heard from parents, and the every day or extraordinary dis course in the midst of which he grows up, and so incorporated into a mingled and ever-enlarging mass of words and phrases, that go down from one set to another, and scarcely known anywhere else. How many volume could be written on such things! Few, however, could better, or perhaps so well, leave the stamp of right hearty identity on their penmarks. Our author only closes, as we feel, to soon. He means, indeed, but to sketch schooldays, and yet we want to know more fully what at last became of Tom Brown, and Arthur, and East, and the many more whose names croaunched forth on the wide ocean of life, to breast and buffet with its billows. The mora

however, is easy to catch. True to the young fits for just and manly acti coming periods of probation, and a eye and guiding hand may be all un unfelt, to which is due the success of stout and brave heart in the conflicts of the after years of human discipline

NO. 546.

Random Sketches and Notes of European Tr By Rev. John C. Edwards, A. M. New Yo & Brothers. 1857. For sale by Franck Ta-ington, D. C.

The author tells us in his preface book is published because he "chose it"-that "much of it was written late when he was weary and fatigued"-a mits it to the public "with no other than that which is felt by a man wh that his work may so far meet with favor as to result in a reasonable pecuni to the author." We presume this hope alized by its issue from the press of th ers, no one of whose books at least co have a pretty extensive sale. But w not wholly devoid here and there of for the most part it appears but a guide books, wrought over in the mir sight-seer, unconscious, perhaps, how is indebted to them for his memoriday's work.

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not very successful attempt at descript is a man of benevolent feelings-a pie looker-on-having under his charge degree, at least for counsel and compa three young men, who, we suspect, w and then laughing in their sleeve at minister and his solicitude for them. Some of his remarks are a little We were amused with the naive simple which, two or three times, he expresse prise at seeing females engaged in work, as laborers, in the fields. Th several places, we saw females en field labor; we frequently saw them boats on the canals, and, in Liverpool

them engaged as the lowest and filthi engers of the streets. These degrading borious services, performed by female the dark coloring of a fine picture spre-me to-day." And again, in France everywhere saw females engaged in work. This never comports with our a high degree of cultivation or refinen Would our readers suppose these pa have been penned by the pastor of a Virginia, who, one would think, must come familiarized to the sight of ' work" by "females;" and when, if per difference besides complexion existed, be in favor of some of those at hon yet, we doubt if the thought of the a

ever crossed his mind. He truly felt, written, under the impression of the inc of what he saw with what should be. tion it as but one instance among which we have, all of us, keener optic out evils abroad than at home, and a s ample of the readiness to see the m brother's eye, unconscious, indeed, of er beam in one's own eye. Europe has been traversed and desc many times, and in so many ways, th quires a mind of peculiar cast to add

the staple knowledge already possesse only as pictures of present, passing eve as we find in the letters of correspon the public journals, that there is much for the perusal; and books of travels year has rolled by, unless marked by n usual originality and reflectiveness, mak books there are, but this is not one of contains only, as the author truly say dom sketches and surface notes." Th is well meant-the execution, we this Stockton's Book and Journal, Vol. 1-No. 6. Another of the sermons of this

preacher. It is entitled "The Hea shadowed by Death, a Pulpit Narrat is a sort of heart autobiography. His ! is, we think, too ornate, and some of full four pages and a half before reach period, though there are colons and nough as resting places. We do not however, as much as some of his previ

In the Journal, his contents are the ation of his Introductory, embracing Progress and Prospects," "Pulpit and Lessons," "The Religion of Facts." next number, he expects to resume mons on the Bible.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

A correspondent of the Union, writing the new war steamer Niagara, and the pointed expectations of the public in re o her trial-trip, says

"That the Niagara did not emanate f That the Niagara did not emanate in Navy Department, but, on the contrary-have reason to believe—was forced up Department by irresistible outside pr therefore, as the Department cannot tak therefore, as the Department cannot tak for any excellence this ship may display, be held equally above reproach for he ciency. The model of the Niagara su by her constructor, though presenting rable points, and most especially desig the attainment of high speed, did not m approval of the constructors at Washingt the arrangement of her decks and dispos her interior was at variance with the views of the Navy. Her spars, as well as views of the Navy. Her spars, as well as thing else about her, were draughted same hand, excepting only the engines

were built by contract." It seems, however, that no fault ha found with the build or model of the N but that her imperfect rigging was the the Navy Department.

Capt. Tyler, who commanded one of the panies of marines at the late riot in th says that he gave the order to fire, after t ture of the cannon from the rioters, wh at the soldiers, as they, the rioters, retre

Senator Benjamin, of Louisiana, is in ington in reference to the affairs of the T tepec route across the Isthmus. The ag the different Isthmus routes have all had views with the President, to present th spective claims.

David H. Burr, Surveyor General of has arrived in Washington, and we extrac exchanges the following, which will be in ing to our readers, as giving the opinion Gentile resident of Utah:

"Mr. Burr states, in conversation with f "Mr. Burr states, in conversation with fithat the Mormon Legion is poorly equand that 10,000 United States troops we fectually overawe them. Before he left the Mormons had not heard of the intenthe Government to send a force thithe they frequently laughed at the idea of the runnent compelling them to obey the Flaws, and cited the failure of the Gover to put down the disturbances in Kansas dence of its inefficiency. He supposes one-third or half of the Mormons, who a gusted with Brigham's tyranny, woul against him, were they protected by the States troops. Mr. Burr does not apputant the Mormons will show fight. It daty of every good Mormon to obey the Gas the higher law, and hence the opi entertained that Brigham Young may the Territory with a large force of delud lowers, provided he can find some oth for his Government. Mr. Burr says the Lake is the meanest settlement that beheld, everything having the appears apliect poverty. Young's word is leaved.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

Washington, D. C.

JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITO

PROSPECTUS OF THE ELEVENTH VOLUME

BEGINNING JANUARY 1, 1857.

The National Era is an uncompromising opponent of Slavery and the Slave Power; an advocate of personal, civil, and religious liberty, without regard to race or creed; a fee to all secret combinations.

of fundamentral principles, is the constant drop-ping, the all-prevailing importunity. No other agency can supply its place. My subscribers have stood by the *Era* hand-

somely. No paper can boast warmer or more steadfast friends. They have not forgotten that, whatever the claims and merits of other papers, the Era, in the face of imminent perils, was the pioneer to Freedom of the Press in this slaveholding District, and has been for ten years the only journal at the seat of the Federal Gayarmant representing the seating etc.

of the Free States on the great Question of the Country, the only journal through which their loyal representatives in Congress could find voice and vindication. They have not forgotten, nor will they forget, that while papers engaged in the same Cause elegabers have

gaged in the same Cause elsewhere, have strong local interests to rely upon, and the papers printed here, opposed to our Cause, thrive through the patronage of the Federal Government, the Era is uniformly proscribed by that Government, and its legal right to official advertisements denied, while, so far from having the aumont it is constantly subjected to the

the support, it is constantly subjected to the opposition, of strong local interests; so that its only dependence is upon those enlightened friends of Freedom, all over the country, who

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR;

The Rebiel.

nd Public Services of Dr. Lewis F. Linn, for a Senator of the United States from the State ri. By E. A. Linn and N. Sargent. New Appleton & Co. 1857. For sale by Taylor & fashington, D. C.

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NO. 546.

Random Sketches and Notes of European Travel in 1850 By Rev. John C. Edwards, A. M. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1857. For sale by Franck Taylor, Wash-ington, D. C.

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The author tells us in his preface that this book is published because he "chose to publish it"_that "much of it was written late at night, when he was weary and fatigued"—and he subthan that which is felt by a man who desires that his work may so far meet with popular favor as to result in a reasonable pecuniary return to the author." We presume this hope will be realized by its issue from the press of the publishers, no one of whose books at least can fail to have a pretty extensive sale. But while it is not wholly devoid here and there of novelties, for the most part it appears but a rehash of guide books, wrought over in the mind of the sight-seer, unconscious, perhaps, how much he

day's work. He is honest and faithful in transcribing. Occasionally, we have a somewhat elaborate but not very successful attempt at description. He is a man of benevolent feelings-a pious, kind looker-on-having under his charge in some degree, at least for counsel and companionship, three young men, who, we suspect, were not and then laughing in their sleeve at the good

minister and his solicitude for them.

Some of his remarks are a little singular. We were amused with the naive simplicity with which, two or three times, he expresses his sur prise at seeing females engaged in out-door work, as laborers, in the fields. Thus: "In several places, we saw females engaged in field labor; we frequently saw them guiding boats on the canals, and, in Liverpool, we saw them engaged as the lowest and filthiest scavthe dark coloring of a fine picture spread before me to-day." And again, in France: "We me to-day." And again, in France: "We everywhere saw females engaged in out-door will take a route which will not be obstructed will take a route which will not be obstructed. work. This never comports with our ideas of by snow four months in the year." a high degree of cultivation or refinement." Would our readers suppose these passages to

have been penned by the pastor of a church in Virginia, who, one would think, must have become familiarized to the sight of "out-door work" by "females;" and when, if perhaps any difference besides complexion existed, it might be in favor of some of those at home. And yet, we doubt if the thought of the similarity ever crossed his mind. He truly felt, as he has written, under the impression of the incongruity of what he saw with what should be. We men tion it as but one instance among many in which we have, all of us, keener optics to spy out evils abroad than at home, and a single example of the readiness to see the mote in a brother's eye, unconscious, indeed, of the great-

er beam in one's own eye.

Europe has been traversed and described so many times, and in so many ways, that it requires a mind of peculiar cast to add much to the staple knowledge already possessed. It is only as pictures of present, passing events, such as we find in the letters of correspondents of the public journals, that there is much to pay for the perusal; and books of travels, after year has rolled by, unless marked by more than usual originality and reflectiveness, make scarcely any impression on the public mind. Such books there are, but this is not one of them. It contains only, as the author truly says, "random sketches and surface notes." The design is well meant—the execution, we think, is a chosen processor that was not to the American combined to the public mind. Such books there are, but this is not one of them. It mercial cities have got find of them, and Canada has just adopted the decimal system.

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Stockton's Book and Journal. Vol. 1—No. 6. June, 1857.

Another of the sermons of this eloquent preacher. It is entitled "The Heart Overseacher." It is entitled the Heart Overseacher. It is entitled the Heart Overseacher. shadowed by Death, a Pulpit Narrative." It is a sort of heart autobiography. His language nough as resting places. We do not like it.

Lessons," "The Religion of Facts." In his next number, he expects to resume his Ser mons on the Bible.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

A correspondent of the Union, writing upon the new war steamer Niagara; and the disappointed expectations of the public in referen to her trial-trip, says

"That the Niagara did not emanate from the Navy Department, but, on the contrary—as we have reason to believe—was forced upon the Department by irresistible outside pressure; Department by irresisting outside pressure therefore, as the Department cannot take credit for any excellence this ship may display, it must be held equally above reproach for her ineffi-ciency. The model of the Niagara submitted by her constructor, though presenting admi-rable points, and most especially designed for the attainment of high speed, did not meet the her interior was at variance with the general views of the Navy. Her spars, as well as every-thing else about her, were draughted by the same hand, excepting only the engines, which were built by contract."

It seems, however, that no fault has been ound with the build or model of the Niagara, but that her imperfect rigging was the work of the Navy Department.

Capt. Tyler, who commanded one of the com panies of marines at the late riot in this city, says that he gave the order to fire, after the capture of the cannon from the rioters, who fired at the soldiers, as they, the rioters, retreated.

Senator Benjamin, of Louisiana, is in Wash ington in reference to the affairs of the Tehuantepec route across the Isthmus. The agents of the different Isthmus routes have all had interviews with the President, to present their re-

David H. Burr, Surveyor General of Utah. has arrived in Washington, and we extract from exchanges the following, which will be interesting to our readers, as giving the opinion of Gentile resident of Utah :

"Mr. Burr states, in conversation with friends, that the Mormon Legion is poorly equipped, and that 10,000 United States troops would effectually overswe them. Before he left Utah, the Mormons had not heard of the intention of the Government to send a force thither, but they frequently laughed at the idea of the Gov-ernment compelling them to obey the Federal laws, and cited the failure of the Government o put down the disturbances in Kansas as evi dence of its inefficiency. He supposes that one-tured or nait of the Mormons, who are dis-gusted with Brigham's tyranny, would rise against him, were they protected by the United States troops. Mr. Burr does not apprehend that the Mormons will show fight. It is the duty of again good Mormon to those the Charles at the Mormons will show fight. It is the auty of every good Mormon to obey the Church as the higher law, and hence the opinion is entertained that Brigham Young may leave the Territory with a large force of deluded followers, provided he can find some other seat for his Government. Mr. Burr says that Balt Lake is the meanest settlement that he ever the held, everything having the appearance of abject poverty. Young's word is law, and the

however, is easy to catch. True training of oppressions of the Mormons are cruel, and fere with a settlement of the commercial treaty without remedy from the present rulers. There are about 50 'Gentiles' only in the Territory, and they are the objects of bitter persecution."

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says : "The President had determined, it is be

lieved, that the authority of the United States in Utah shall be maintained, and that the laws shall be executed. But whether he will apply this principle of action to the future, or make it retrospective, is not yet known. Perhaps it may be deemed expedient to grant an amnesty in regard to all past political offences. But murder and robbery are offences which cannot be overlooked, and Mormon malefactors will be be overlooked, and Mormon maletactors will be brought to condign punishment, whenever the authority of the laws and the due administra-tion of justice shall be re-established. Convic-tion and punishment, through the verdict of a jury, will not, however, be easily secured, while the Mormon jurors are oath-bound to protect their own brother saints."

Gov. Merriwether, of New Mexico, has reached Washington in good health. His successor in office is not yet mentioned.

The Hon. F. W. Pickens, of South Carolina has been tendered the mission to the Russia Court. He is a personal friend of the Presiis indebted to them for his memories of the dent, and hence his selection in preference to Governor Aiken and other South Carolinians. named in connection with a first-class mission

The following paragraphs are from the Baltimore Sun:

"The bids for the transportation of the United States mail, in four-horse passenger coaches, overland between the Mississippi and San Francisco, have not been decided upon. Many responsible parties have offered proposals. The contractors will, under the law, select the route for which they offer. There has been an expression of a wish, on the part of a great number of railread companies, that the starting ber of railroad companies, that the starting point on the Mississippi should be St. Louis, as that city is a great railroad centre, and the

centre of so many passenger and mail lines.

"Senator Gwin, who returned to California
by the last packet, intends to come back by the
mail route which shall be determined upon, with a view to enable him to explain to Congress its advantages or defects. The mail service on the engers of the streets. These degrading and la- route is to commence within a year after the ious services, performed by females, formed dark coloring of a fine picture spread before dark coloring of a fine picture spread before the contractors will adopt one of the wagon roads of the Government, instead of making a

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

ENGLAND.

In Parliament, an annuity of £8,000 a year of the Princess Royal passed with a division.

Thomas G. Baring has been appointed a Lord of the Admirable. f the Admiralty.

Attention had been called in Parliament to an increased importation of slaves into Cuba, and the inadequate British force on that coast. Lord Palmerston said that Lord Clarendon had renewed his representations to the Spanish Government, and no effort would be wanting, as far as diplomatic negotiation would go, to as far as diplomatic negotiation would go, to induce the Government of Madrid to take ef-

fectual steps to put down the trade.

The East India Company had taken possession of the Island of Pernu, in the straits of Babelmaudel, and completely commanding the entrance of the Red Sea. The estensible cause is, that two years since, an English ship, which was wrecked on the coast of Berlera, was pillaged by the natives.

The Paris Journal Des Debats confirms the

ratification of the Persian treaty.

Preparations are making at Portsmouth, for the reception of the Grand Duke Constantine.

Lord Overton has presented a paper in Parliament against the decimal system of coinage for England. He says the divisions of halves, quarters eighths and sixteenths are indivisors.

chosen representatives, to grant the sum of £40,000 down and £8,000 a year for life to

is, we think, too ornate, and some of the sen-tences are of an unconscionable length, one

and iaid aside a portion of that star 221,000 a year—for their daughter?"

The London Star of the 25th ultimo, in an full four pages and a half before reaching the article bearing the caption, "Has the Dallas-period, though there are colons and dashes Clarendon treaty really been rejected by her

Majesty's Ministers?" says:
"In truth, all we do of ourselves know is however, as much as some of his previous discourses.

In the Journal, his contents are the continuation of his Introductory, embracing "Our Progress and Prospects," "Pulpit and Pastoral that would be equal to such an emergence. It has would be equal to such an emergence. It has would be equal to such an emergence. It that would be equal to such an emergency. It seems to us that the policy of our Government is to keep a good store of foreign difficulties in hand, so that at any moment they may brin them up, to shield themselves from the work olitical reform and naval and military reduc-

Robert Arrell, of Cuerden Mill, near Preston (manufacturer and spinner,) has failed—liabil

es. £40.000. The cotton spinners and manufacturers reston and neighborhood have agreed to Preston and neighborhood have agreed to restrict the workings of their respective establishments to 40 hours per week, for four weeks from June 1st, provided two-thirds of the "power" concur in the resolution.

Letters from Paris indicate that the estimates circulated respecting the liabilities of M. Charles

circulated respecting the liabilities of M. Charles Thurneyssen have been much exaggerated. They will not exceed \$3,000,000. The Princess Royal has arrived at London, rom Shanghae, with 675,600 pounds tea and

from Shanghae, with 675,600 pounds tea and 519 bales silk on freight.

The London Observer says it is confidently asserted that several of the Bishops, including the two archbishops and the Bishop of London, are prepared to give their adhesion to the perfect harmlessness of admitting the Jews to all the honors of the State, including the power of legislating upon temporal safairs.

the nonrs of the State, including the power of legislating upon temporal affairs.

Various statements, says the London Times, have been in circulation, respecting the unfitness of the United States frigate for the laying of the Atlantic telegraph cable. She is, however, expected to proceed to Liverpool, and we have no authentic information that she will do therwise than was at first contemplated in reotherwise than was at first contemplated in re spect to the shipment of the cable.

The failure of John Doherty, in the provision

last mail. His liabilities are £100,000, assets

LATER.

Lord Palmerston had announced the rejec-tion of the Dallas and Clarendon treaty in Par-liament, and stated that new conditions received from Washington were under consideration London, May 30.—Some excitement has been London, May 30.—Some excitement has been created here, by an attack made on an English merchant vessel, on the roadstead of Belle Isle, by a French war brig. The English vessel was bound from Bordeaux to Liverpool, and vas compelled to come to anchor by contrary winds, when, neglecting to hoist her colors, a French vessel fired two blank cartridges, and then a ball cartridge, killing one English sea-man. The case is under consideration by the authorities.

Consols to day opened weak, and declined to 93 11-16, but rallied, and closed firm. Shares are firm, with but little doing. The United States frigate Susquehanna arived at Cowes on the 28th of May

FRANCE. The French Legislature has passed a law establishing three lines of transatlantic steam

ers.

The Bank of France bill was passed almost unanimously.

General Carriguae and several other Republicans will, it is said, become candidates to represent Paris in the new Corps Legislative.

Dispatches from Algeria mention that the French expeditionary corps had attacked Beni Raiten on the 23d of May, from three different directions and captured the nestion after two

iere with a settlement of the commercial treat between Russia and France. The Legislature has expired by limitation its six years having now run out. The French ambassador extraordinary has sailed for Chine. sailed for China.

The death of Marshal Radetsky was mo arily anticipated. THE PRINCIPALITIES.

It was reported that the French, Russian, and Sardinian commissioners three Prussian, and Sardinian commissioners threat ened to withdraw from the Principalities should the Porte persist in removing Vogander from his post in Moldavia. SPAIN. The Mexican envoy had not yet been received

ed by the Queen of Spain, and the arrange ment of the differences between the two Gov The overland mail from China brings noth-

ing important.

Trieste, May 28.—Advices from Bombay mention the return of some English regiments from Persia.

Admiral Seymour was at Hong Kong, awaiting reinforcements, which were looked for in ing reinforcements, which were the course of a few weeks.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The latest returns from Minnesota indicat the triumph of the Republicans. There was much illegal voting at St. Paul's, which went

The Springfield Republican is out for N. P. Banks for Governor of Massachusetts. Several other Republican journals object to him, if he comes with the endorsement of the Know Nothings. A young man of the name of Webb, of Stam

ford, Connecticut, has a little yacht of twentythree tons burden, with which he has been in the habit of navigating the Long Island Sound. He proposes to start for Liverpool in a few days, on a pleasure trip! His crew will consist of four men. At the New London, Conn., charter election

which occurred last week, the Republicans elected fourteen out of sixteen councilmen, one alderman, and the city clerk. The Democrats got three aldermen. W. C. Godfrey, who has achieved an une

viable reputation in connection with the Kane Arctic Expedition, through Dr. Kane's narrative, will soon publish his defence in a book

A Brooklyn (N. Y.) jury recently gave a verdict of \$10,000 against one Andrew J. Conselyea, for the seduction of a young woman. Let such verdicts be multiplied.

One of our weekly journals, with a large cir culation, recently found a spirited story in an English Magazine, and, giving it a new title, commenced its republication. After a few chapters had been published, the author, a resilent of Philadelphia, claimed the story as his own, and showed his copyright. The English Magazine had stolen it, and the America weekly was obliged to desist from its public

Francis C. Corbin, the Virginia gentlems resident in Paris who took occasion to write a letter to Galignani's Messenger, to state that he was not one of the "American gentlemen in Paris" who invited Senator Sumner to a pubic dinner, is likely to gain quite a notoriety by his course. The journals are all down upon him-even to the New York Herald.

Captain Davis, of the U. S. ship St. Mary's to whom General Walker capitulated, express his indignation at the imputation against his honor, so freely made by the ejected General. THE AMERICAN MINISTER IN THE HOUSE OF

OMMONS. — A London correspondent, descri-ing the scene in the House of Commons when hardly missed an important debate, or indeed one occasion, either in or out of Parliament, for studying our institutions. To an American, the discussion of Friday evening would naturally be both curious and interesting. The repntatives of the people sitting in council of the domestic arrangements and controlling the family economy of the sovereign—perhaps it would be difficult to find a better opportunity for testing the possibility of combining and reconciling, under a constitutional monarchy, the

NEOSHO .- The Indian Territory south of Kansas contains sixty thousand persons, of the tribes of Cherokees, Creeks, Chickasaws, and Choctaws. All who are civilized have plantations worked by negro slaves, but no whites have yet settled there, as the law excludes them from the Indian Territory. Part of the programme is to make Neosho a slave State, to programme is to make Neosno a stave State, wo offset Kansas, should the will of her people be respected by admission as a free State. To make a star of our Confederacy out of such material would seem no easy matter, but noth material would seem no easy matter, but nothing is impossible to Democracy, when Neosh is girt around by Arkansas, Missouri, and Texas. The Indians have heretofore opposed a Territorial Government, as they have their own tribal organizations, which must be abolish ed by such action. But if the pear is ripe for the next session of Congress, there will be no difficulty in plucking it, and the border States will all give their quots of population to add to the Government agents, half-breeds, and others

The particulars of the burning of the stead The particulars of the burning of the steamship Louisiana in the Gulf of Mexico, have reached us. The event occurred some six or eight miles southeast of Galveston, the fire having broke out about one o'clock in the morning of May 31. There were fifty or sixty passengers on board, beside the crew, the greater number of whom perished. The fire being amidships, all communication between the foramidships, all communication between the forward and after part of the vessel was cut off, and the tiller-ropes being burnt, she was entirely unmanageable, although the engines continued to run for some time. Among those who perished was Colonel Bainbridge, of the who perished was Color United States army.

now there, to swell a census.

United States army.

GEN. CASS.—There is not the least truth in the report that Gen. Cass is failing, in either physical or intellectual power. He does not seem a day older or a shade less vigorous and original in mind than he did ten years ago. Indeed, we should say that he had gained something in these respects, for his speeches last week were a great deal shorter and more to the point than the ten hour discourses he used to pronounce in the Senate. It was our good fortune to be conveyed in the same train with the distinguished Secretary, from Cincinnatinearly to Sandusky. He sat steadily upright for the whole six hours, never once falling into a doze of fatigue, as some younger men did. a doze of fatigue, as some younger men did. He travelled, too, in the most democratic style, without any attendant, and dined for a quarter of a dollar at the same shabby little wayside station, and off the same old pine table with the rest of us, unofficial Democrats.—N. Y. Tribune.

A boy, escaped from the Connecticut State Reform School at Meriden, and rearrested, set fire to the city prison in Waterbury, in order to burn himself up, saying he had rather be burned to death than go back to Meriden. He destroyed the building, but was himself rescued alive, though badly burned.

being engaged to paint a battle piece for the Capitol at Washington. He has had a very handsome offer by our Government, but at the last accounts, not understanding a word of English, he had not succeeded in comprehendton which had

Homicide in Washington,-A scene of violence and bloodshed was enacted at about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the lager ber saloon of Joseph Gerhard, on Maryland avenue, near its intersection with the canal. Three near its intersection with the canal. Three men from Alexandris, said to be named Rudd, Smith, and Hill, and two from the Navy Yard, called for and obtained drink at Gerhard's, for which they refused to pay. An altercation consequently ensued, in which Mrs. Gerhard participated, and at length blows were passed, the bar-keeper, Henry Shulte, assisting his employees.

oyers.
The parties passing out into the avenue, sticks vanced with a pistol, which he was in the habit of keeping in his bar, and fired at the assail-ants. The shot took effect on one of the Alexandrians, when Gerhard prepared to fire a second time. At this instant the barkeeper turned himself around in front of Gerhard, and so received the shot intended for the other par-ty full in the breast. Poor Shulte fell, and al-most instantly expired. Gerhard was soon ar-rested, and the case examined by Justice Donn, who, after hearing twenty-one witnesses, held Gerhard to bail in the sum of \$3,000, to appear at the coming term of the Criminal Court. John Robinson, one of the Navy Yard men, was subsequently arrested as a participant in the riot, and held to \$300 bail for further examination. The Alexandrians took to flight homewards, but officers have been despatched to Alexandria, to secure their arrest as fugitives from justice. National Intelligencer, June 12. om justice.—National Intelligencer, June

A CARGO OF IRISH GIRLS -The City of Mo A CARGO OF IRISH CHRIS — The City of mobile, Captain Marshall, sailed from Liverpool for New York on the 26th ultimo, freighted with over nine hundred passengers. Among these, are a party of one hundred and twenty young women and fourteen men, members of one hundred and thirty-three different families, one hundred and thirty-three different families, the expenses of whose immigration are defrayed by public subscription from nearly four thousand different persons, the majority of whom are laborers and servant girls, to a fund, entitled the "Irish Pioneer Emigration Fund." The object of the institution of this fund is to raise object of the institution of this fund is to raise the wages and otherwise better the condition of poor families in the poorest districts of Ire-land by the assisted emigration to the United States or Canada of one member of each fami-ly, especially selected on account of good char-acter and industrious habits, in the expectation that the person so assisted will not only better their own condition, but will, according to the

The recent heavy rains have produced a de structive freshet in the Allegheny river, which commenced rising at Pittsburgh on Tuesday evening, and on Wednesday noon had risen evening, and on wednesday noon had risen eight feet. Along the shores, from Sharpsburgh to Pittsburgh, where large numbers of rafts of timber were tied up, ready to be floated down when wanted, the freshet tore many from their fastenings, and swept them off, dashing them against piers and bridges, and wrecking them. Few, if any, of those carried off escaped this fate, so that the amount of lumber and timber thus destroyed is estimated at \$40,000, mostly uninsured. The following named per-sons, among numerous others, are heavy losers: Messrs. Hand, Wickersham, Poor, & Reed; Heath & Lucas; J. Herron; Cook, Harney, & Co.; Horner & Harrit. Watson & Co. los two empty flats, and Capt. Dennison two loaded metal boats and three empty flats. His loss is covered by insurance in a Wheeling office. GRIEVING FOR LOST PEARLS.—It would be

GREVING FOR LOST FEARLS.—It would be hard to tell whether most joy or sorrow has been caused at Notch Brook, New Jersey, by the discovery of the pearls. Dozens are bemoaring fortunes that, in days past, they care the discovery of the pearls. Dozens are bemoaring fortunes that, in days past, they carelessly flung away. One matron unavailingly
sighs over some "little white things" that she
once gave her boys for marbles. A schoolmaster lugubriously remembers that he had
chopped up eight or ten thousand dollars worth,
with his penknife, "to see what was inside."
Another genius rammed a pearl bullet down
his rifle, and shot away his fortune. And old
lady, who chuckled six months over her "good his rite, and shot away his fortune. And old ady, who chuckled six months over her "good bargain with the pedler," now discovers that she paid him, in pearls, about seven thousand dollars for a calico dress. It is needless to say she hasn't laughed since. The unfortunate man who had the \$25,000 one cooked for his breakfast, has taken to bed, in utter despai

bing the scene in the House of Commons when the Princess' dowry was voted, says:

"Every seat, not only in the body of the house but also in the side galleries, was cocupied, while the space below the bar was
crowded by those for whom there was nothing
but standing room. Conspicuous in front of
the gallery, facing the speaker, were the calm,
observant features and the waving white locks
of Mr. Dallas, the United States Minister.

Since he has been amongst us, I think he has
hardly missed an important debate, or indeed is
kindless have made upon their time. They are described as being in a
most pitiable condition. It is supposed that
the men left in Rivas had gone to Costa Rica.
Nicarsqua was tranquil, and an election was
to be held on the 15th of June. The republic
would be occupied by the four Central Americon States until its Government was firmly esofficers have found themselves unable to meet
all the demands that hospitality and untiring
the many promoters of the Rritish aristogracy: THE OFFICERS OF THE NIAGARA.--The officer a number of other friends.

THE PRESS IN GREECE.—The city of Athens has now seventeen newspapers issued regularly besides four periodicals published semi-month ly. The papers are weekly and semi-weekly One, the eighteenth, is to be started in a short time, under the editorial care of M. Kalopothakes Athens became the capital in 1836, and had then only two or three thousand inhabitants; it has now a population of 36,000, and the re-moval of restrictions upon the Press has produced a corresponding growth of periodical liter ature. With all these papers, however, there is not one issued daily, nor is there a publication removed from the influence of the Greek Church. M. Kalopothakes's enterprise inauguates the times of Protestant journalism in th country.

THE THAYER EMIGRATION MOVEMENT,-Th Wheeling Intelligencer announces, on reliable authority, that there are extensive movements among the largest landholders in the State of Virginia, to dispose by wholesale of immensionates of country to Eli Thayer's company, to e sold to bodies of settlers now about emigra ne sold to notice of settlers now about emigra-ting from the Eastern and Western States; also, that Kentucky and Tennessee have been bidding for the attention of the company, and it is probable that considerable purchases will

LIEUTENANT COLONEL HENRY BAINBRIL who was recently lost by the burning of the steamer Louisiana, near Galveston, was at-tached to the First Regiment United States Infantry. He graduated from West Point in 1821, and was breveted during the Mexican

It is stated that the Secretary of the Treasu anticipates an increase of revenue under the new tariff, which will be in operation on the lest of July next, and is also of the opinion that a surplus of \$22,000,000 will be in the Treasury at the end of the current year.

A proposition is now under consideration in the Post Office Department, for the transports tion of the mails from New York to New Or leans, instead of from Washington, as hereto fore; which, it is said, could be done with more regularity and in less time than now. The fourth trial to elect a Mayor of Prov

A proposition is now under consideration i

dence city, again resulted in no choice. The candidates were, Stephen F. Oldney, Henry J. Burroughs, and Thomas A. Doyle. The for mer Mayor still retains the office. A woman in a town of New Hampshire wa recently abused by her husband. That night she quietly sewed him up in the bed clothes, while he was asleep, and then thrashed him within an inch of his life.

In August, the people of Iowa are to vote on the question of allowing coloren men to vote in the elections on the same terms as white men. Lieut. Gen. Scott is to have a grand rece

The steamer Empire City, from Havana, furnishes dates from the Island of Cubs to the 7th inst. The general news is unimportant. General Santa Anna was daily looked for. The island was in a healthy condition, no epidemic prevailing. Tthe steam d hundred passengers and about a hundred forty-seven thousand dollars in specie.

RAISING THE STEAMER PHILADELPHIA.—Mr. R. D. Bartlett, of Bangor, launched in that city, on Thursday, a steam schooner of about 250 tons burden, to be used as an auxiliary force to assist in raising the steamship City of Philadelphia, which was cast away on the coast of Newfoundland, in September, 1854. The City of Philadelphia belonged to the Liverpool and Philadelphia line of steamers, is of 3,000 tons burden, and was purchased by Mr. Bartlett from the underwriters at Lloyd's, London. She was a valuable steamer, with perfect and powerful machinery. She lies in only about 24 feet of water, and is about seven hundred feet from the shore. She is in a cove, and the beach from the shore. She is in a cove, and the beach is smooth and of easy grade, offering no obstacle to her safe approach to the shore.

ARREST OF HON. JOHN WENTWORTH .- Chicago, June 9.—Hon. John Wentworth, Mayor of the city, was arrested this morning by the United States Marshal, charged with having mail bags in his possession, and was held to bail in the sum of \$3,000. The mail bags were found on his premises, but, at an examination held in the afternoon, Mr. Wentworth was discharged from custody by Judge Drummond. He decided that Mr. Wentworth, in his official consoits of Congressions received the mail capacity of Congressman, received the mail bags, and that, unless a special demand was made for them, he had a right to keep them.

Americans in Europe.—Thousands of Americans are now in Europe, and others are directing their footsteps to that portion of the world. The rage for travel was never so great as now. This may be attributed in some measure to the facilities afforded by steam navigation. It is stated that, prior to 1850, the number of Americans that visited the Old World never exceeded 7.500 in any one year, and the average num-7,500 in any one year, and the average number for the ten years previous was not more than 5,000. In 1850, the Collins steamers than 5,000. In 1850, the Collins steamers commenced running, and 29,362 Americans crossed the Atlantic during that year. In 1856, the number of American travellers returning from Europe, that landed in New York, was 30,319. In 1855, the number that landed at our ports was 29,599, but in 1854 it reached 32,641.

MR. BUCHANAN ON THE SLAVE TRADE.-The Tribune calls attention to the fact, that the President of the United States has remitted the fine imposed upon Captain Smith, in New York, tried some time since for implication in e slave trade:
"He was charged with a capital offence, and

ing a citizen of the United States, the prosecution accepted a plea of guilty for a minor offence. Under this plea he was sentenced to a
term of imprisonment and a fine of \$1,000.
During his imprisonment he freely boasted to
those who visited him, of his connection with
the slave trade, and his special relish for the
business. His term of imprisonment having
expired, the President has remitted his fine and
expired, the President has remitted his fine and
expired.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE IN OHIO .- AC cording to present indications, the late collision between the Federal and State authorities in Ohio will not terminate without some further trouble. The Columbus State Journal undertrouble. The Columbus State Journal understands that Gov. Chase, at the earliest possible moment after reaching the city from Cincinnati, had an interview with Messrs. Mason and Good, who represent the prosecuting attorney of Clark county, in the case before the Federal judge at Cincinnati, involving the right of the State to enforce her own criminal laws within her own jurisdiction, against violators, whether Federal or official or other; and that he immediately telegraphed to Attorney General Wolcott to appear in the case on the part of the State, in conjunction with these gentlemen. onjunction with these gentle

DIRECT TRADE BETWEEN CLEVELAND AN DIRECT TRADE BETWEEN CLEVELAND AND EUROPE.—We understand that the vessel now being built to take a cargo direct from Chicago to Liverpool, has already a back freight of merchandise engaged for this port. If this experience chandse engaged for this port. If this experi-ment succeeds, and we do not see why it should not, we shall be able to import European goods for ourselves, Cincinnati, and other points south of us, without the delays and expenses of trans-shipment at New York and Buffalo, and with-out fretting ourselves at the breaks in the Erie ditch.—Cleveland Herald.

WALKER'S ARMY.—About two hundred sick, the remnant of Walker's army, had arrived at San Carlos, in the steamer San Carlos, on their way home. They are described as being in a most pitiable condition. It is supposed that the men left in Rivas had gone to Costa Rica.

Nicaragua was tranquil, and an election was to be held on the 15th of June. The republic would be occupied by the four Central America.

he would be required to go to Liverpool. The officers have found themselves unable to meet all the demands that hospitality and untiring kindness have made upon their time. They have been elected honorary members of the United Service Club, the Junior United Service Club, and the Royal Yacht Club. Professor Morse, in addition to the invitations which have been extended to the officers, has received similar ones from the Marquis of Lansdowne and a number of other friends. Lord and Lady Kinnard, &c. Camden House with its beautiful gardens, is lent for the put pose, by a gentleman patron."

Tom Thumb lately made a free exhibition of himself in Westminster (London) count court, where he was summoned as a witness b a person named Hasset, who alleged that he had been engaged by Mr. Barnum as a valet to Tom Thumb, but was dismissed after three days' service, without proper notice. Tom Thumb was placed on an elevated seat, facing the judge. He gave his evidence in a collected manner, and the plaintiff having failed to prove that he was hired by Mr. Barnum, had a verdict against him, with costs.

The new cent is a dangerous plaything for children. A medical friend informs the New York Tribune that he has been consulted in several cases where the new cent has been swallowed by children, one of whom is only two years old, and in which great irritation of the stomach and bowels has followed, because of the corrosive nature of the metals compoit, as well as of its mechanical action upon delicate mucous surface.

Another application of the law of "Judge Lynch" occurred in Rockingham county, Va., on Tuesday last. A man who was banished from the county for certain crimes, having re turned, he was seized by a Vigilance Commit tee, and hnng on a tree. His son-in-law, who was also in custody, was threatened with simi-

POPULATION OF CALIFORNIA.-A careful es nate, based on the latest returns of the local assessors, makes the population of California 507,067, of whom 332,380 are American, 65,000 Indians, 38,687 Chinese, 15,000 French, 15,000 Mexicans, 10,000 Germans, 10,000 Irish, 2,000 English, and 15,000 other foreigners, besides 1,000 colored persons.

WROUGHT IRON CARS.—There is now near completed, in Paterson, N. J., a first class pas-senger car, a little larger than the ordinary size, constructed almost entirely of wrought iron. This material is employed to obtain great strength, with less weight than usual, and to avoid the injuries to passengers due to the destruction of ordinary cars in any kind of s

Col. James Price, of Clark county, Ky., was killed near Winchester, Ky., lately, with his son, a fine young man, by a neighbor named Gay. It seems that Price's wife has been writing, under the nom de plume of "Molly Broom," sketches for the Ohio Farmer, in one of which she held up Gay's family and himself to ridicule. It was for this that Gay took revenge. THE CROPS in New England are said to b

getting along finely, and, stimulated by high prices, the farmers have planted a great breadth of ground. Winter grain looks splendid, spring wheat promises well, pastures are rich in all directions, and the hay crop, an important one in that part of the country, will be a bounteous SPACE AND TIME ANNIHILATED. - The ire

horse now pursues his way, without stop or important deviation, upon a direct line, from Bangor, Maine, to Jefferson City, Missouri, a distance of a little over seventeen hundred miles—half as far as to London—in three days. Mrs. Stowe lately returned to Paris, from Rome, and was to sail for the United States by the steamer of the 9th of June. She leaves in Paris, at school, her two twin daughters, young

The Case of the United States and State Authorities in Ohio.—Cincinnati, June 11.—
The case of the State against the United States authorities was resumed this morning. A number of depositions were read, of a rebutting character, mainly substantiating the testimony of Elliott, previously given, to the effect that no excess was committed by the Marshal's posse. Some of the affidavits went to show that the first attempt at firing came from the Sheriff's party. Attorney General Wolcott, on behalf of the State and Sheriff, asked for an adjournment, in order to take other depositions. This was objected to, and a compromise made, to the effect that rebutting testimony might be introduced at a future day. Senator Pugh then commenced his argument in behalf of the Marshal and others. He closed this afternoon, and was followed by Mr. Mason for the defence. The case will probably again be adjourned over in a day or two. THE CASE OF THE UNITED STATES AND STATE

in a day or two. AFFAIRS IN LIBERIA.—The Presidential election was held on the 5th ult. The present incumbent, Mr. Benson, was to receive the vote of all for the Presidency, but the "True Liberians" supported Col. B. P. Yates for the Vice Presidency, while the Whigs had nominated Gen. Lewis. These parties differ mainly in their foreign policy, the Whigs being less liberal towards those whose Governments have no treaties with Liberia. They had passed a bill forbidding trade by the citizens of such nations, except through brokers. This operates against Americans, and, though merely a matter of five per cent. commission, is a retaliation upon us for not having recognised the Republic. It was not, however, a popular measure, many of the wisest not approving of it, among whom is Ex-President Roberts, and the general impression was, that it would be repealed at the next AFFAIRS IN LIBERIA.—The Presidential elecsion was, that it would be repealed at the nex session of the Legislature. Favorable accounts had been received from the new settlement under Rev. Mr. Seys, and also from Robertsport.

"Peter Stephenson, the sculptor, sails for

A letter from Boston to the Montreal Pilot

Peter Stephenson, the sculptor, sails for Europe the middle of this month. Ives either has returned to Rome, or will do so immediately. Miss Hosmer is expected home in July. Miss Clarke, the only female landscape painter of any note in this country, will probably spend the summer months in the Western States. E. A. Brackett is doing his statue of Hosea Ballou in marble, at his stadio in Winchester. Pope is in New York. Jackson is modelling a bust of Longfellow. Ames, Gay, and Champney, are well, and doing well. Walter Brackett is in town, busily employed upon some commissions. Ordway is off trouting, and Williams has just returned from the country, looking as brown as a herry and as pleasant as ever. Miss the summer months in the Western States. E. brown as a berry and as pleasant as ever. Miss brown as a berry and as pleasant as ever. Miss Stewart, daughter of Gilbert Stewart, the great portrait painter, sails for Europe in the next steamer; she is to spend some time in Florence, with friends who reside there."

ADVANCE OF COL. SUMNER .- By letters bearing date 27th May, we have advices direct from the troops under Col. Sumner, now advancing against the Cheyenne Indians. On the even-ing of the above date, the command, being in excellent health and spirits, encamped on the banks of the "Big Blue," having made about twenty miles per day since leaving Fort Leavenworth. On the 20th of May, were passed by the Judge, Marshal, and Attorney General of Utah Territory, on their way East, having been compelled to fig the Territory for their lives. compelled to fly the Territory for their lives; their public documents, records, and books, having been destroyed, and their offices burnt. Some of the returning party were of opinion that a large force of United States troops would be sufficient to awe the "Saints" into submission, while others held that nothing short of a castigation could have that effect

ENORMOUS GOLD BOULDER FOUND. - The Marysville Herald says that the Downieville Tunnel Company, at Centreville, have found the largest boulder containing gold, perhaps, ever struck in California. Up to last accounts, they had extracted \$17,000, and had not yet they had extracted \$17,000, and had not yet ascertained its full size. They estimate the amount of gold it contains at not less than \$100,000! This boulder is a fair set-off to one from Australia, which the English papers have recently mentioned as being on exhibition in London, and which weighs, quartz and gold, four hundred pounds, and is valued by some sanguine individual at £20,000, or \$100,000.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE FROM BEEF .- The butchers in some of the Philadelphia markets on Friday put in force the principle of total absti-nence from beef. The prices asked by the drovers proved so high on last market day, that they refused to purchase. Their customers, therefore, had to content themselves with mutton and pork, or cull from vegetables a savory meal. We do not know but this is the best remedy for the high price of beef. It has this virtue in it, that it applies to all alike. Ledger

ANOTHER VIGILANCE COMMITTEE .- A number of men of Brunswick, Virginia, have formed following resolutions were passed at the first meeting:
Resolved, That a committee of vigilance, con

nesotred, I have committee of viginance, composed of fifteen citizens of this county, be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to ferret out all Abolition agents and emissaries, and to use every exertion to bring these disturbance. ers of the public peace to justice.

Resolved, That this meeting offer a reward of one thousand dollars for the apprehension and conviction in the courts of our county o any white person who may be found tampe with our slaves.

General Walker had an interview with th President, on Saturday. The President will, it is said, order an inquiry into the facts connected with the action of Captain Davis, of the sloop of war St. Mary's, while in Nicaragua. Walker was expected to reach Ne York on Monday.

A U. S. Marshal's posse at Cincinnati having attempted, on Saturday last, in that city, to arrest a fugitive slave and his wife, the negro stabbed the chief deputy dangerously; where upon another deputy shot the negro four times in the abdomen, so that his wounds are believed to be mortal. The negroes were secured.

QUARANTINE.-The authorities of New Or leans have given notice that the strictest quar antine will be put on all vessels arriving from ports out of the United States south of tha port, and where yellow fever usually prevails.

Hon. Daniel Clark, of New Hampshire, has been elected United States Senator, in place of Mr. Bell, deceased, by a Republican majority A schooner, supposed to be connected with the slave traffic, was captured by a United States cutter, off Sandy Hook, Wednesday morn-

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA. New York, June 12 .- The steamer Georg

New York, June 12.—In esteamer George Law, from Aspinwall, arrived here this afternoon, with San Francisco dates to the 20th ultimo, and nearly \$2,000,000 in specie.

She left Aspinwall on the 3d instant. The Granada left the same day for New Orleans. Granada left the same day for New Orleans.

The United States ships Independence and
St. Mary's were off Panama on the 2d, and the
steamer Wabash was off Aspinwall on the 8th.
Intelligence from San Juan del Norte states
that over one hundred of Walker's men are
still at that place, destitute and sick.

It was reported at Panama that the Chincha
Islands are to be placed under a joint protectorate of England and France.

The massacre of Colonel Crabb's party was
causing a great excitement in California.

causing a great excitement in California.

The mines were yielding well in California,
The affairs of the Isthmus were quiet.
The new Administration of New Granad will not accede to the demands of the United There is nothing new from Nicaragua.

The revolution in Peru has been suppressed
The insurgent fleet had surrendered to th

General Vivanco was at Arequipa with

small force, but without means.

The sloop of war John Adams was at the Chincha Islands. Chincha Islands.

A letter from the correspondent of the Panama Star, dated Lima, May 12th, says: "The Convention has closed its secret session on the question of the English and French protectorate of the Chincha Islands. They vote to-day, and their votes are expected to be favorable."

The British frigate Satellite had sailed from Callao for Vancouver's island, her commander having been commissioned by the English Government to settle, in conjunction with the United States commissioners, the Oregon boundary.

Business at Lima was improving rapidly. The affairs of other South American States

The affairs of other South American States were generally tranquil.

The Panama Star expresses strong fears that General Walker, in conformity with threats made by him after his capitulation, will return with another army of filibusters to the Isthmus, and regrets that General Moral did not bind him and his officers, in the terms of the capitulation, pages again to put that feet in Central ulation, never again to put their feet in Central America.

The news from California is not of general

importance.

The papers give the details of the massacre of Colonel Crabb and his party of filibusters, which seems to have been attended by incidents of unusual cruelty. Colonel Crabb was led out alone, and tied to a post, with his arms above his head, and there riddled with a hundred bullets. The accitement in California above his head, and there riddled with a hundred bullets. The excitement in California over this massacre seems to be intense, and it is feared that some general plan of revenge against the Mexicans will be adopted.

savocate of personal, civil, and religious liberty, without regard to race or creed; a foe to all secret combinations to control the Ballot-Box, whether under the direction of priests or laymen, and to all measures directly or indirectly countenancing proscription on account of birthplace or religion; a friend of Temperance, the Homestead, and all reforms calculated to secure to Labor its just consideration, recompense, and political weight, and to Trade, its Natural Freedom, in virtue of which every man has a right to buy and sell in whatever market he pleases. It believes in the right of individual judgment in all matters, whether of religion or politics, and rejects the dogma of passive obedience and non-resistance in both Church and State; holding that no man who swears to support the Constitution of the United States can deliberately violate his own settled convictions of its meaning, without incurring the guilt of perjury, and that no citizen can obey a human enactment which requires him to commit injustice, without immorality. A CURE FOR ASTHMA. - There are many wellattested cases of cures of this distressing com-plaint, by the use of the Wild Cherry, as com-bined by Dr. Wistar, in his famous Cough Balsam, which medicine has achieved a world-

MARKETS. BALTIMORE MARKET. Carefully prepared to Tuesday, June 16, 1857.

Carefully prepared to Tuesday, June 16, 1857.	with and i requires him to commit injustice,
Flour, Howard Street \$7.25 @ 7.37	without immorality.
Flour, City Mills 7 25 (m 7 37	It regards Slavery, and the issues involved
Flour, City Mills - 7.25 @ 7.37 Rye Flour - 5.00 @ 0.00 Corn Meal - 4.50 @ 0.00	in it, as forming the great Political Question of
Corn Meal 450 @ 0.00	the Day; taking the ground, that Slavery, from
Wheat white 190 @ 195	its necessities, instincts, and habits, is pernetu-
Wheat, red 1.90 @ 1.95 Wheat, red 1.80 @ 1.85	ally antagonistic to Freedom and Free Labor
Corn, white	and unchangeably aggressiva: that its work-
Corn, white	ings can be counteracted only by a nermanent
Rye, Pennsylvania · · · 1.12 @ 0.00	system of measures; and it therefore has sun-
Rye, Virginia 80 @ 00	ported, and will continue to support, the Re-
Rye, Virginia 80 60 00 Oats, Maryland and Virginia 58 66 60	publican Party, so long as it shall be true to
Oats Popporluonia	Freedom, holding itself, however, perfectly in-
Oats, Pennsylvania 62 @ 64 Clover Seed 7.25 @ 8.25	dependent, at liberty to approve or condemn
Timothy Soul	whatever may accord or conflict with its oft-
Timothy Seed 3.75 @ 4.00 Hay, Timothy 15.00 @20.00	avowed principles.
Hops 7 @ 14	It presents weekly a summary of General
Potatoes, Mercer 1.30 @ 1.40	News and Political Intelligence, keeps a rec-
Posser Sharldon	ord of the Proceedings of Congress, and is the
Bacon, Shoulders 111 @ 00 Bacon, Sides 123 @ 00	repository of a large portion of the most im-
Bacon, Sides · · · · · 123 @ 00	portant speeches delivered in that body.
Bacon, Hams 12 @ 14	Its Foreign and Domestic Correspondence is
Pork, Mess 23.00 @23.25	carefully provided for, and its Literary Miscel-
Pork, Prime 19.25 @19.50	lany, chiefly original, being supplied by many
Beef, Mess 16.00 @20.00	of the best writers of the country, makes it em-
Lard, in barrels 141 15 Lard, in kegs 144 151	phatically a PAPER FOR THE FAMILY.
Lard, in kegs • 143@ 151	The Republican Party must now perfect its
Wool, Unwashed 25 @ 27	organization, and proceed at once to the task
Wool, Washed 33 @ 36	of enlightening the Public Mind. Only in this
Wool, Pulled 29 @ 33	way can it retain its power in the States which
Wool, Fleece, common · · · 34 @ 38	it now controls, and acquire power in the States
Wool, Fleece, fine 47 @ 52	which have just decided the issue against it.
Wool, Choice Merino 50 @ 55	Documents and speeches answer the purposes
Butter, Western, in kegs · · 14 @ 15	of a temporary canvass, but permanent effects
Butter, Roll 23 @ 25	can be produced best by ever-working agencies.
Cheese 121 2 14	A single tract, read, may be forgotten—a good
Coffee, Rio 101@ 111	newspaper, going into a family as a regular
Coffee, Rio 101@ 111 Coffee, Java 15 @ 151	visiter, will not be forgotten. It is the continual
_	dropping that wears away stone—the repeated
NEW YORK MARKET.	blow that drives the wedge home-importu-
Carefully prepared to Tuesday, June 16, 1857.	nity that prevails where spasmodic appeals
	fail. The newspaper devoted to the discussion
Flour, State brands \$6.50 @ 6.85	of fundamentral principles is the constant drop-

	Colles, Rio	•		•	•	10	100	117
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3	NEW Y	np.	P 1		DI	-		
t			_			-	1000	
	Carefully prepared				-			
7	Flour, State brands							
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1	Flour, Western - Flour, Southern -					7.25	(a)	7.80
;	Flour, Southern .					7.75	@	8.00
,	Rye Flour · · ·					4.50	@	5.50
	Corn Meal					4.00	@	4.15
1	Wheat, white					1.85	@	0.00
Ī	Wheat, red					1.65	@	0.00
	Corn. white					98	(0)	1.02
	Corn, yellow Rye					98	@	1.00
	Rye					1.20	@	1.23
	Oats					62	(m)	66
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9	Timothy Seed					3.50	@ :	3.75
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	Bacon, Sides					10	(4)	00
9	Bacon, Hams					11	(0)	111
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)	Pork, Prime					19.25	@19	0.30
1	Beef					14.00	@15	5.00
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	Lard, in kees					15	Can	154
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	Iron, Scotch, Pig.					29.50	@30	.00
1	Time Deal-1-3					1.20	@ 0	.00
	Lime, common	-				80	4	00
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he Speakership of the Present House of Rep-

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B. MILBURN, Washington, D. C.,

THE SOUTHERN PRESS. From the Richmond (Va.) South, of June 5.

WALKER'S KANSAS POLICY. What is the Governor of a Territory? Is he a sort of Satrap, with absolute power over his ince, except in so far as he may be responsible to some supreme despot? The Hon-Robert J. Walker, Governor of Kansas, appears to entertain such an opinion, and to imne himself a kind of Oriental patriarch, with subjects of its sway. It that be the feeders theory, we are much mistaken in our conception of the political status of the Federal Territories. It is not generally understood that they sustain any such relations towards the Central Government. Certainly there is nothing in the Kansas-Nebraska act to warrant the idea that the Hon. Robert J. Walker is in any in the solemn ceremony of organizing a State Government. On the contrary, it is the dis-tinguishing principle of the Kanasas-Nebraska act, that it even denies Congress any such power, tem. In the exercise of the rights thus conceded to them, the people of Kansas have callceded to them, the people of Kansas have can-ed a Convention in the ordinary and legitimate way—have determined who are legally citizens of the Territory, and have adopted every usual and proper formality in the organization of a State Government.

But it seems that the Governor is not altogether satisfied with the conduct of the people of Kansas. True, they have not transcended that functionary assumes an air of omnipo-tence, and undertakes to lecture the people of Kansas in regard to their rights and duties. He is especially concerned that the Convention should repair an omission of the constituent body, and decree the submission of the Conyay, and uecree the submission of the Con-itation to the people of the Territory. In his angural address, of which we have at last an ithentic version, he employs the following re-

markable language:
"As a firm believer throughout my life of overeignty, and of the fundamental principles of Democracy, I believe that to impose a State Constitution upon the people of any State, unless it had been previously ratified by their vote, is a violation of every principle of justice, of every obligation of duty, of every dictate of honor and of conscience, and of the Constitution of the Union itself, as expounded by the supreme judicial tribunal of the Union."

supreme judicial tribunat of the Union.

It is not surprising that these words should extort from a Black Republican paper—the New York Courier and Enquirer—the emphatic lectaration, "this is all true, and deserves the tion for candor and straight-forward conduct, ould have recourse to so contemptible an ex-dient of misrepresentation. Gov. Walker ntends to imply that some attempt is making to impose a Constitution upon Kansas, and this accusation is plainly directed against the approaching Convention, and is meant to coerc to a compliance with the views of his cy. In advance he arraigns the Cons designs. The people of Kansas never lought it any hardship that the Constitution louid not be sent back for ratification, else they would have provided for the contingency They will not regard themselves as the victims injustice and outrage, if they are adm resentatives have formed in accordance may not be such eminent statesmen as the Hon. Robert J. Walker, but they do not understand how they have violated "every principle of justice, every obligation of duty, every dictate of honor and conscience, and the Constitution of the Union," simply because they have chosen to adopt the course which has been pursued in majority of similar cases. But, why is it that the Hon. Robert J. Walk-

absolute assurance, that before September. Emigrant Aid Societies will precipitate Abolitionists into the Territory in sufficient numbers to

of any prohibition of the legislative power of a State, granted in one general, comprehensive clause, the Legislature of the State, elected by the people, might act on the question of Slavery as they have done in other States, and especialty by prohibiting the introduction of Slavers as they have done in other States, and especialty by prohibiting the introduction of Slavers as they have done in other States, and especialty they constructed they are they have done in other States, and especialty they constructed they are they have done in other States, and especialty they constructed they are they have done in other States, and especialty they constructed they are they have done in other States, and especialty they constructed they are they have done in other States, and especialty they are they have done in other States, and especialty the subject of Slavery as they have done in other States, and especialty they are they have done in the converted by the State in the subject of Slavery the Assembly on the South, so the subject is in perfect harmony with the same stain. Thus, a Mr. Perrin heard him say at a dinner party, in the presence of thirty or forty gentlemen, "that if he (Walker) lent his subject is made to the South, and to deliver Kansas into the power of the Abolitions, the sirvest table is all in the same stain. Thus, a Mr. Perrin heard him say at a dinner party, in the presence of thirty or forty gentlemen, "that if he (Walker) lent his aid or influence in any way towards the formation of a slave State in Kansas, he should consider thingself forever unworthy of the name of a man or a gentleman." Meanwhile, Walkertravels with Sensor with the subject of Massachusetts, and is introduced to people by the Free State Governor, Robinson, who plays the part of grand chamber and the proper of the proper of the south of the proper of the proper of the sout

with Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, and is introduced to people by the Free State Governor, Robinson, who plays the part of grand chamberlain to his Excellency.

In vitue of its office as Governor of Kansas, the Hon. Robert J. Walker has nothing to do but enforce the execution of the laws. But he assumes to himself quite another character. He is a propagandist of Abolitionism; and unless his efforts are counteracted, the South will lose the Territory. Mark the prediction. Albeit the Pro Slavery party is now supreme in Kansas, it will be ultimately crushed by the intrigues of Walker, and the Territory will add another to the already overshadowing number of free States. It is not for us to speculate about his motives, although it would not be difficult to discover in his inordinate ambition, and has desire to conciliate the dominant power in the country, a satisfactory explanation of his reachery to the South. It only remains for the people of the South. It only remains for the people of the South. It only remains for the people of the South. It only remains for the people of the South. It only remains for the people of the South. It only remains for the people of the South. It only remains for the people of the South to mark the man who betrays their interests, and to prepare for the surrender of Kansas with becoming dignity.

From the Richmond (Va.) Whig, of June 3. DEMOCRACY AND BLACK REPUBLICANISM.

what advantage can possibly result, either to the Union or the South, from even the most deduction for several days. Two hundred cisive and overwhelming Democratic triumphs in the Southern States. For unless Democrat ic victories, and a complete Democratic ascend ency in the South, tend to cement the bonds of he Union, or to guaranty adequate protection to Southern institutions, by building up and strengthening and encouraging a party at the

North upon which the South may confidently rely in the hour of danger, of what use are pocratic victories and Democratic ascendency in the South? We repeat, that they are of no account at all, unless they accomplish the object alluded to; for without the accomment of such object, we become a sectionalized and divided people, and the Union is forthwith dissolved Now, we make bold to assert, upon the au-

thority of leading Democratic journals at the South, and even at Richmond, that the tri-South, and even at Richmond, that the triumphs of Democracy in the Southern States
accomplish nothing in the way of breaking
down the Black Republican organization at the
North, and establishing upon its ruins a conservative, national, constitutional party. What
benefit, then, accrues to the South or the Union
from the success of the Democratic party in the
Southern States? Instead of serving to destroy,
or discourage, or distract our Northern enemies. or discourage, or distract our Northern enemies, they seem to produce the opposite effect—they appear to impart to them a new courage and a new determination in their fanatical and atrocious crusade against Southern rights and Southern institutions. We base this conclusion, as we have said, upon the open and emphatic

of no effect in putting down or in dismayir Black Republicavism at the North. That pape uses the following language: "Abolitionism is the dominant political sentiment in the free States. The Black Republican party is absorbing all other parties in its vast and voluminous coil. Very soon, the people of the North WILL BE UNITED AS ONE MAN IN THE CRUSADE

AGAINST SLAVERY." the South from the late overwhelming Demo-cratic victory in Virginia? And what, though every State in the South, Maryland included, should stand arrayed on the side of the De-mocracy? We take it for for granted that; so far as the defence and support of Southern Rights are concerned, there is not, nor has there been, any division of sentiment or purpose among the Southern people. All parties here occupy precisely the same position on the subject, and all are equally resolved to guard and precest Southern institutions with some least ity and courage, and at whatever ha

may yet differ on other questions, we are all united, have been united, and will be united, as one man, in repelling the assaults of our Northern enemies, and in sustaining our rights under the Constitution. Look at the history of the last Congress, and tell us whether Souther Democrats and Southern Whigs did not stand firmly and resolutely together upon every question and upon every vote even remotely ing the maintenance of the constitutional right of the South. And, suppose the election ju-over here in Virginia had resulted in returning to the next Congress six Whigs and seem Democrats. Will any one undertake to assert that, in such an event, the Whig Congressmen from this old Commonwealth would not have been found equally as true and prompt in support of Southern rights as the Democratic Congressmen? There would have been a wide difference of opinion among them upon the subject of distribution and other topics of leg-

islation, but there would have been perfect ac-cord of sentiment and concert of action between them upon the paramount question of Slavery. This no reasonable and candid man of the Ins no reasonable and candid man of the Democratic party will attempt to deny.

So far, therefore, as the real and substantial interests of the South are concerned, in respect to the question of Slavery, what would the South have lost in the event of Virginia's returning to the coming Congress a delegation composed, as near as may be, of an equal num-ber of Whigs and Democrats? It would have

tectant to accept the conclusion which equent acts and his inaugural address reperait us to repel. It is undeniable is intriguing to bring Kansas in as a large to Congress a mixed delegation of Whigs and Democrats; for, by such conduct, the South Free State.

Everybody allows that the Convention will idopt a Pro Slavery Constitution. Indeed, the Abolition party will stand aloof from the election. So, if things are permitted to develop themselves in a regular way, Kansas must necessarily be a slave State. At this point Gov. Walker intercedes, with a suggestion which walker intercedes, with a suggestion which it is the stand of the South in defence of her institutions, would not be weakened in the slightest degree, by pursuing such a course—for Southern Whigs and Southern Democrats alike are all sound and all reli-

water intercedes, with a suggestion which looks very like a command. To arrest an obviously inevitable conclusion, he insists that the Constitution of Kansas, with the issue of Slavery or no Slavery, shall be submitted to the inhabitants of the Territory—foreseeing, with an observation of the South newspaper be well founded, that "very soon the people of the North will be united as one man in the crusade against Slavery," what will become of those boasted "Northern allies" of ours, who, we have

peen so often told, are so devoted to the Union reject any Constitution which shall not prohibit slavery. It is idle to pretend that he desires to allay agitation, when in the same breath he proposes a measure which will take the issue of Slavery from the control of the Convention, and refer it back to the people—thus postponing its extilement and kindling the flyens of the proposes a statement and kindling the flyens of and refer it back to the people—thus postpo-ning its settlement, and kindling the flames of another fierce controversy. Can anybody mis-take the meaning of these words in Gov. Walkake the meaning of these words in Gov. Walker's inaugural address:
"The Constitution of a State, as has been
the case with many, may be silent on the subject of Slavery, in which case, in the absence
of any prohibition of the legislative power of a
State, granted in one general, comprehensive
classe, the Legislative of the State elected by
Southern Democrat, who has so often sung

STAVERY AND THE CHURCH.

The New School General Assembly of th Presbyterian Church, which lately closed its ses der consideration for several days. Two hundred and twenty-eight members were present, whom thirty were from slaveholding States.

Pending some resolutions on the subject twenty of the Southern members presented t following paper: POSITION OF THE SOUTHERN CHURCHES UPO

"We do not believe that the system of Ame

"We do not believe that the system of American Slavery, as an appointment of God, stands precisely, in all respects, upon the same footing with the family relation—with that of husband and wife, parent and child.

"But, upon the contrary, this system differs from the family relation, both with respect to the date of its origin, the nearness and sacredness of its relations, the nature of its peculiar obligations, the design and length of its continuation.

ation.
"The relation of master and slave did no

uation.

"The relation of master and slave did not exist from the beginning, as did that of the family relation, nor do we believe it will continue to the end.

"But Slavery does exist by divine ordination and recognition for wise purposes, to be overruled for His glory, in the elevation, civilization, and final redemption, of the African race. Sin cannot be predicated of the relation itself, but of the abuse of that relation. It stands in the same category with the family relation, in the fact that it is ordained of God, in the sense above explained, and the fact that, like the family relation, it is a subject of divine legislation. When we say that the slaveholding legislation. When we say that the slaveholding relation 'is right,' we do not mean to say that every system of Slavery is right, as it may have existed in other ages and in other countries, but only as it now exists with us, and under all the circumstances in which we are now placed. admissions of a portion of the Southern Demo-cratic press.

In the South of yesterday, and in an article on the "Philosophy of the Recent Election" in Virginia, what do we find? Why, we discover a few sentences which demonstrate conclusive-ly that Democratic triumphs in the South are of no effect in putting down or in dismaying to be wrong, it would place us before the world as destitute, not only of the spirit of Christiani-ty, but as being bereft of every principle of

moral honesty.
"We believe that the slave is not prepare for freedom: that to give it to him now, unde ces, would not be the best all the circumstances, would not be the best, either for master or slave.

"We believe that Freedom is better than Sla-

very, where men are able to appreciate it; that Slavery is better than Freedom, under certain circumstances—just as it is with respect to human Governments. Our American republi-canism may be the best form of Government for us, but, under present circumstances, might be a great curse to Russia or Mexico.

"F. A. Ross,
George M. Crawford,
Isaac W. K. Handy,
Henry Matthews,
A. H. H. Boyd,
G. W. Hutchins. R. M. McClean.
Robert M. Morrison.
F. R. Gray.
John B. Logan.
Charles M. Atkinson.
J. W. Cleland. Robert F. Rae. Gideon S. White

Mr. Scarritt, of St. Louis, said neither he not they would in due time acknowledge their mas

Notwithstanding this, resolutions were at last of Mr. Davis: adopted, by a vote of 167 to 25, re-affirming the past testimony of the Church against Slavery from 1787 to the present time, and further

"It is with deep grief that we now disc that a portion of the church at the South has so far departed from the established doctrine of the church in relation to Slavery as to maintain that 'it is an ordinance of God,' and that the system of Slavery existing in these United States is scriptural and right. Against this new and alaming doctrine we feel constrained to hear alarming doctrine we feel constrained to bear our solemn testimony. It is at war with the whole spirit and tenor of the gospel of love and good-will, as well as abhorrent to the conscience of the Christian world. We can have no sym-pathy or fellowship with it; and we exhort all our people to eschew it as a serious and perni-cious error," &c.

Against this act, twenty Southern members entered a protest, of which the following is a

that the slaveholder was so controlled by State laws, obligations of guardianship, and humanity, that he was, as thus situated, without censure or odium as the master. This averment in the testimony of past Assemblies has so far satisfied the South as to make it unnecessary to do more than protest against the more Anti-Slavery part of such testimony.

"We protest, then, now, that the present act of the Assembly in such an assertion of the sin of Slavery as degrades the whole Southern church, an assertion without authority from the Word of God or the organic law of the Present act of Word of God or the organic law of the Present act of the Word of God or the Organic law of the Present act of the Word of God or the organic law of the Present act of the Word of God or the organic law

byterian body.
"We protest that such action is, under present conditions, the virtual excluding of the South, whatever be the motives of those who do the deed.

"We protest that such indirect excision is un-

righteous, oppressive, uncalled for, the exercise of usurped power, destructive of the unity of our branch of the church, hurtful to the North our branch of the church, audithit to the North and to the South, and adding to the peril of the Union of these States.

"F. A. Ross. J. G. Hamner.

J. W. K. Handy. W. E. Caldwell.

G. S. White. E. A. Carson.
G. W. Hutchins. R. M. Morrison. George Painter.
Henry Mathews.
John F. Chester.
P. R. Grattan. J. V. Barkes. J. B Logan. J. B Logau. A. C. Dickerson. C. M. Atkinson. R. P. Rhea.

"The undersigned are satisfied that but one course is left to us; and that is; to invite all constitutional Presbyterians in the land, who are opposed to the agitation of Slavery in the General Assembly, to unite in an organization in which this subject shall be utterly eschewed. We do not restrict our invitation to the Southern church; that is, a church, the constituent parts of which will come from every section of the Union. Holding to the same confession of faith, we shall have a common basis as to doctrine and government, and an understanding that, however we may differ in our views respecting Slavery, the subject is never to be introduced into the Assembly, either by Northern

The Winds are whistling wildest lays, Through windows broken—
The Requirem of other days, A mournful token.

Through the old roof the light is peeping, Faint and shy, at me—lingering, pausing, weeping; No ccho but my sigh.

The but in circles fluttering, flying The chambers through; The clambers through; The loatheone rat, from cellar spying, that we could not expect peace on this subject by uniting with them. We are persuaded, that although this question may be suppressed in their judicatories for a while, the Abolition

"The undersigned, therefore, would invite all Presbyterians, from all sections of the country, respyterians, from all sections of the country, to meet in Convention in the city of Washingto meet in Convention in the city of Washington, on the 27th day of August, 1857, for the purpose of consultation, and of organizing a General Assembly, in which it will be distinctly understood the subject of Slavery will not be introduced. We propose this course, instead of organizing an Assembly at once, as being due to the Presbyteries we represent. We would suggest that the Presbyteries be called together as soon as possible; and that, while the Presbyteries appoint their delegates to the Assembly in the usual proportion; its designable that byteries appoint their delegates to the Assembly, in the usual proportion, it is desirable that as many ministers and elders should attend the Convention as can do so. We suggest, also that in case any of the Presbyteries desiring to be connected with this new Assembly should find it impossible to be presented in the Convention, it would be important that the Convention should be informed of their action.

"Praying that God may overrule the distractions of Zion for His own glory, and that w may be guided in this crisis of our history, by His unerring counsel, we subscribe ourselves your brethren in Christ,
"Fred. A Ross, D. D.
George Painter.

J. G. Hanndy.

J. G. Hamner, D. D. Hen. Matthews. P. R. Grattan. George Painter. Wm. E. Caldwell. John B. Logan. Robert P. Rhea. Geo. W. Hutchin Archer C. Dickerson. Elijab A. Carson. Thomas H. Cleland. Fincelius R. Gray.

JEFFERSON DAVIS ON CUBA AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

The following are the main features in the

speech of Jefferson Davis, which was delivered is associates were included in that paper; as at a barbecue given to him at Jackson, Missis they belonged neither to the North nor South, sippi, on the 27th ultimo, on his return from Washington. The extract is from the repor of the Vicksburgh Sentinel, which is the organ

Colonel Davis, in his opening address, e pressed, with evident emotion, his acknowledg ments for the high honor conferred upon him From the depths of his heart, he thanked hi friends, neighbors, and fellow-citizens, for such a manifestation of their respect, approval, and confidence. He did not regard it as a me personal tribute; he knew that other and higher considerations had induced the multitude then present to come forward and tender him so cordial a welcome on his return home. He assured them, that after four years' absence, spent in the service of his country, he comes back to Mississippi unchanged in all respects, unless it was that he had brought with him a deeper devotion to his beloved State. While occupying his late official position, he had en-deavored to discharge faithfully his duty to the whole Union; but as a man, he had always felt that his first allegiance was to the State of Mississippi. By the lonely camp fires of the Northwest, and on the plains and amid the mountains of Mexico, while watching the stars.

semblies have asserted that the system of Slavery is wrong, they have heretofore affirmed that the slaveholder was so controlled by State

He had gone into the Cabinot with the law.

referred to Dest quanties to bring to a successful issue its policy in regard to Cuba. He referred to Pierre Soulé, of Louisiana. The present Chief Magistrate, as Minister to London, had powerfully seconded the views of the Adrested not with the Administration, but with the legislative department, which had deplora-bly neglected to act with the firmness and de-cision called for by the occasion.

The non-action of Congress on the Presi-

dent's message in reference to the Black War-rior affair, had led the Spanish Cortes to believe that, as to its Cuban policy, the Adminis-tration did not enjoy the confidence of the countration did not enjoy the condense of the courtry; and this conviction on their part was necessarily fatal to our negotiations. Had Congress responded to the President's message as it ought to have responded, he felt sure that the result would have been far different.

He spoke at some length as to the course of the Administration in reference to Central

of the Administration in reference to Central America. In conducting its negotiations with respect to that country, its action had been ed by the Clayton-Bulhampered and embarra wer treaty—a treaty which he regarded as a surrender of the Monroe doctrine, whose fatal consequences he had foreseen, and against which he had voted, in a minority of ten, when a member of the Senate in 1850. He approved fully of the great principle enunciated by President Monroe, and was prepared to stand by it faithfully, and carry it out fully. He had watched with interest the operations of Walker in Nicaragua, and had earnestly desired that success should crown his arms. He had not abandoned the hope that victory would yet remain with Walker and his gallant band. If errors committed by him had led to reverses, he trusted that experience would enable him, or some one who might take his place, to avoid them for the future, and conduct the enterprise

a more numerous and better-organized foe; and though affairs at present looked gloomy enough in Nicaragua, he anticipated confidently the dawn of a brighter day and more auspicious fortunes.

A FACT WELL PUT .- The Charleston Mer. cury thus closes an article upon the political prospects of Kansas:

and faithfully en-

"Mr. Pierce courageously and faithfully en-deavoured to enforce the true policy of the Union, and the policy of the Democratic party, and was beaten down by the Democratic party itself. If Kansas is not surrendered to the North before Mr. Buchanan's four years of

service shall transpire, he will be as powerless as Mr. Pierce."

This is a distinct recognition of the fact, which we have often stated, that the principle of self preservation will require that the Democratic Administration make Kansas a free State. The belief that it was intended to carry Slavery there, lost that party the whole North except three States, and in those three it was saved from similar defeat only by the pledges of its supporters that Kansas should be free. If Kansas should now be brought into the Union as a without internal improvements, this has become

My "Household Wreck!" I cherish days departed When all were here; And though I left you broken-hearted, Through years of lonely retrospection

Beside my children, on the hillside kneeling. Beneath the greenwood tree,
Their tiny voices whispering, yet gently stealing—
"Mother, weep not for me!"

Farewell, ve cherished forms! each day and year, From dewy morn till even, While life shall last, thy memory is dear, Farewell, my Homestead! in thy gloom profound,

Nought save the chirrup of the cricket, found But in a distant land I think of thee-Thy meadow, field, and dell; Those little graves, sacred to memory,
A long, a last farewell!

Michigan.

THE GREAT RAILRORD INAUGURATION. The guests upon the great excursion west ward, to witness the connection of the prominent railroads between the Atlantic and the Missis sippi, have had a pleasant time of it, and have been everywhere greeted with abundant hospi-

Marietta, Ohio; and amongst those introduced to Governor Chase were the Hon. Lewis Cass, Count Sartiges, (the French Minister,) Hon. Thomas Swann, and other distinguished persons. The Governor's speech was felicitous sons. The Governor's speech was felicitous in all respects, embracing a concise but graphic history of the progress of improvements in the West. He made several happy allussions to Maryland and Virginia, and the wisdom of their early councils. Referring to the inanguration of a small portion of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, which he witnessed whilst yet a bov. Governor Chase said:

Ohio railroad, which he witnessed whilst yet a boy, Governor Chase said:

"It was a great event, and deserved to be appropriately celebrated. It announced the earnest beginning of a work then without a rival in boldness of design and grandeur of conception. Through what difficulties it has been prosecuted, what marvels of engineering skill it has evoked, how successfully obstacles are mingly insurmountable have been corrected. seemingly insurmountable have been overcome, others may tell better than I. I rejoice to see among you to day a friend of my younger year to whose faithful and intelligent labors, as Pre ident of the Company, something at least of its success is due. I have no heartier welcome to give to-day, than that which my heart offers, be-

fore my tongue can utter it, to Thomas Swann "All those who faithfully labor in the com realize in material forms great ideas, build far more wisely than they know. The projectors of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad little im agined how much more vast than even their great conception were to be the results of the work they undertook. They contemplated a connection with the Ohio, and, through the Ohio and its affiliated rivers, with the immense territories watered by them. But they did not dream that these rivers themselves were to be half superseded by other suitable descriptions. half superseded by other railroads, continuing their own iron track further and further toward

the setting sun.
"They did not even contemplate, I believe,
the construction of that Northwestern Virginia railroad over which you have just come hither.
Still less did they anticipate that, when that
branch of their own road should be completed betray in their own behalf? Is he sincere in these declarations, or is he in pursuit of some purpose which he does not venture to avow?

Gov. Walker's conduct is susceptible of but one construction. From the beginning, his words have borne an ominous import, but we

asylum.
"To day, gentlemen, you will have an op-"To day, gentiemen, you will be ortunity of seeing how sober such an anticipation would have been. To night you will be a socient metropolis of Ohio. welcomed at the ancient metropolis of Ohio.

To-morrow you will be received by the Queen
City of the great Central Valley—still justly ambitious aspirants are eager to pluck the crown from her brows. There a greater wonder awaits you. The Ohio and Mississippi railroad, forming still another link of the Central American railway, stretches away still westward, and the iron horse, impatient of delay, is eager to bear you on beyond the ancient limits of the Republic, where the memories of the Crusades,

and of French Empire, and of French Civiliza-tion, are perpetuated by the name of St. Louis.

"There you may pause; but the Railroad, the Locomotive, and the Telegraph—Iron. Steam, and Lightning—the three mighty genii of modern Civilization, still press onward; and or modern Civilization, sail press onward; and I venture here to predict it will know no lasting pause until the whole vast line of railway shall be complete from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Baltimore to San Francisco.

"Gentlemen, I must not detain you by reflections. It were idle, indeed, to attempt to

express the feelings which these themes excite.
God grant that we may have the wisdom to understand that this, our wonderful heritage of liberty, prosperity, and extended empire, came from Him, and can only be preserved by obedience to His laws! God grant that the Union of the States which this great railroad brings of the States, which this great railroad brings into such intimate relations, and that larger Union which embraces all the States of the Confederacy, and which forms the best assurance and guaranty of the permanence and en-largement of our precious heritage of free in-stitutions, may endure in all its glorious strength

ann warrors committed by him and errors committed by him arrors on who might take his place, to a happy conclusion.

He had faith in American skill and courage, and believed that the cause of Walker, either under his lead or that of some other chief who might succeed him, would effectually triumph.

This to me was the land of promise of my first trial, of my first sacrifice; here commenced my career in life, my hopes and my fears.

"Your Excellency may judge, then, the there could be nothing more strange than to Ohio of the past and the Ohio of to-day. To circumstances under which I now find my circ circumstances under which I now find myself awaken sensations of more than an ordinary character. Here was my first school; I left this spot a scholar; I come back now a teacher. I went out to fight the great battle of life; I re-turn with it fought. This result is a glorious illustration of the popular character of our in-

> representative of the nation, has been action presents ister before Kings. No other nation presents the Government, as to a ship when night and tempests come. No such prosperous land can be found under the sun; our lines have indeed

ing, and keel boats for return. Fifty for descending, and keel boats for return. Fiftyone years ago I was a young man, representing this county in the Legislature of this
State, when those pioneer steamboat-builders,
Messrs. Fulton and Livingston, made a proposition to our State authorities to establish lines
of passenger and freight boats on the Ohio,
propelled by steam against the current, at the
rate of four miles per hour. The proposition
was laughed out of the Legislature as impracticable. I was a young fory then: I am an old

ticable. I was a young fogy then; I am an old fogy now. If it had depended upon us of that day, the magnificent enterprise of steam naviga-tion would not now he startling us with its grand "I have just passed over the magnificen railway traversing the mountains, dividing the East from the West; a work Rome could not have constructed, even in her palmiest days. "The time has been when a horseback trip

to Baltimore required twenty days; now it is accomplished by steam railway in near that many hours.
"The allusions of your Excellency to the
Puritan settlement at Marietta were happily made. This was the second step in the ma

of that progressing race whose powerful influence is felt in the land,
"The first landing was at Jamestown, the
second on the north side of this river. Improvements followed in their wake.
"They have diffused learning here with a

THE THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS, AS FAR AS ELECTED.

THE SENATE-(Sixty-two members.) THE SENATE—(SIXIY-two members.)

Term expires.

ALABAMA.

Clement C. Clay, jr. 1859
Bonjamin Fitzpatrick 1861
ARASSAS.

William K. Sebastian 1859
Robert W. Johnson 1864
CONNECTICUT.

Lafauette S. Foster 1861

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1863
NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Robert W. Johnson
Converticut:
Lafayette S. Foster
James Dicon
Lafo Strong
Lafayette S. Foster
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James Dicon
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Lafto Strong
Lawrane
Lawrane - 1859 OHIO. - 1861 George E. Pugh -Benjamin F. Wads

- 1861
- 1863 William Bigler Simon Cameron - as - 1859 Philip Allen J. F. Simmons South Cab Lyman Trumsus.
Geo, W. Jones - 1859 South Carolin
James Harlan - 1961 Josiah J. Evans Andrew P. Butler
TENNESSEE KENTUCKY.

John B. Thompson* - 1859

John J. Crittenden* 7 1861

John Bell* - 1859 - 1861 Sam. Houston* Thomas J. Rusk VERMO John Slidell
MAINE.
William P. Fessenden
H. Hamlin - 1863
Jacob Collamer
Solomon Foot
VIRGY
VIRGY

Harvis Sumner MARVIAND.
James A. Pearce - 1861 - WISCONST
Authony Kennedy* - 1963 Charles Durkes
J. R. Doolattle MISSISSIPPI. RECAPITULATION BY FIGURES Total members - - - - 62

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3. M. W. Tappan.* VERMONT.

I E P. Walton. 3. H. E. Royce.† 2. J. S. MOFILL.

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2. Jas. Buffinton.*†
3. W. S. Damrell.*†
4. L. B. Comins.*†

10. C. C. Chaffee.*†

Wayer J. Dawes

5. A. Burlingame.* 11. Henry L. Dawes. 6. Timothy Davis.* RHODE ISLAND. 1. N. B. Durfee.*† 2. W. D. Brayton. CONNECTICUT.

1. Ezra Clark.*† 3. Sidney Dean.*†
2. Samuel Arnold. 4. W. D. Bishop. 1. John A. Searing.
1. John A. Searing.
1. George Taylor.
1. John E. Sickles.
1. John Kelly.*
1. Wr. D. Bisnop.
18. C. B. Cochrane.†
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23. Chas. B. Hoard.†
24. A. P. Graper ** 8. Horace F. Clark.

10. A. L. Murray.*† 28. Wm. H. Kelsev 29. S. G. Andrews. 30. J. W. Sherman. 13. Ab. B. Olin. 14. Erastus Corning. 15 Edward Dodd.*† 16. Geo. W. Palmer. + 33. R. E. Fenton. +

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2. G. R. Robbins.*†
4. John Huyler.
5. J. R. Wortendyke 3. G. B. Adrian. PENNSYLVANIA 1. T. B. Florence.* 15. Alison White 16. John J. Abel. 17. Wilson Reilly. James Landy.
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11. Wm. L. Dewart. 12. J. C. Montgomer 13. Wm. H. Dimmick. 1. G. H. Pendleton. 13. John Sherman.*
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4. M. H. Nichols.*†
5. Richard Mott.*†
6. J. R. Cockerel. 15. J. Burns. 16. O. B. Thompson 17. Wm. Lawrence. . Aaron Harlan.*†
. Benj. Stanton.*†
. — Hall. 18. Benj. Leiter.*†
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21. J. A. Bingham.* 10. Joseph Miller.

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6. James M. Grigg.

I. E. B. Washburn.*† 6. Thos. L. Harris.
7. Jas. C. Allen.* 2. J. E. Farnsworth. 3. Owen Lovejoy.†
4. William Kellogg.†
5. Isaac N. Morris. 1. Sam. R. Curtis.† 2. Timothy Davis.† wisconsin.
John F. Potter.† 3. C. Billinghurst.*

CALIFORNIA.

1. —— Scott.

ILLINOIS.

DELAWARE. 1. William G. Whiteley. SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. John McQueen.*

2. Wm. P. Mills.

3. L. M. Keitt.*

6. Wm. W. Boyce 6. Wm. W. Boyce. 1. George S. Hawkins. ARKANSAS. 1. A. B. Greenwood.* 2. Ed. A. Warren.

missouri. r.† 5. S. H. Woodson: on.‡ 6. John S. Phelps. 7. Sam. Caruthers. 3. Jas. S. Green. * Members of the present Congress.
Buchanan men - 66
† Republicans - 92
‡ Know Nothings - 3

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LEWIS CLEPHANE,

Memory lingers yet, unbroken, While the heart-strings freely play, Bringing thoughts of words once spoke But the loved ones—where are they? Some have strayed where Fancy lured th Following up some project wild; Some have gone where Duty led them, To instruct the pagan child; Some have bowed at Mammon's altar; AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL Some are tossed on Fashion's sea;

One is sleeping in a valley, Near the river's winding shore, Guide the dear departed spirit, In its wanderings through the dead. All that's left is but a shadow: All that's past is but a dream;
All to come is but a phantom,
Beck'ning on to worlds unseen. Davenport, Iowa, June, 1857.

That is true only of those who have d emselves exclusively to the pursuit as joyment of material good.—Ed. Era.

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MEMORY.

Leaves have fallen, flowers have faded

Joys once sweet are now departed, Friends are numbered with the dead

Many sink beneath the shadow

A NEW ENGLAND GII BY MARTHA RUSSELL.

CHAPTER XXIV. He did not seem to be, however, even t days ran into weeks. During the first we

was quite too busy over accounts and business to be dull, at least in the morn and as soon as the sun began to decline, came quite impossible to go out for a without meeting him on the rocks, or fields, or catching a glimpse of him hu along the lonely country roads, as if for ger, sometimes on foot, but oftener mounthis favorite horse, Sapor. He was seldon ible in-doors, except at meal-time; and, ing to escape his observation, I contriavoid meeting him on these occasions as as possible, without seeming to contraven Annesley's expressed wish.

But I could not so easily avoid old Ner often came springing into the garden h little Jim, and, in his joy at seeing me, sad havoc with our flower-beds, to my mis great annoyance.

On the fourth evening after his arrival, sat by the window of my room, making most of the last rays of sunlight, to fir sketch of Widow Joyce's cottage, Miss A ley, who had now quite recovered from t ects of her sprain, herself came to my ro say that she expected me to be down punctually, Mr. Annesley having inquire

"You need not be afraid, child," she a touch of family pride (her only foible) sl elevating her head, and stirring the de ace that bordered her cap and the squa Indian muslin folded across her bosom Ralph Saville Annesley is a gentleman by and breeding, and appreciates intelligence honest worth wherever he finds it. So

your hair and dress as quick as possible. ost as becoming to you as to Julia Lloy The kind lady hastened down, and rust away, from some undefined feeling, did not stay to analyze, the pretty m and took down a chambre of neutral b eeming the Oaklawn black silk, my only hoice, much too nice for the occasion. apparelled, I walked down stairs, and he gentleman discussing some projected approvements with my mistress. He l

slightly when she introduced me, and were speaking, while I took a seat as much seed from observation as possible. I might saved myself the trouble, however, for he seed wholly unconscious of my presence, an talking or listening to Miss Annesley, let me ample time to watch his face, which tainly had lost nothing of its imperious cheter under the influence of a Parisian with When Jane brought in tea and candles, lobliged to come forward and take my plathe table, where my mistress, as she arrathed ishess, and poured the tea, still key with her favorite topic—the attractions of Lloyds and her regret at their absence—her sweet but rather monotonous voice, on haps it was the subject, grew to be rather some lightly when she introduced me, and we Edinburgh, North British, Westminster, and Indoor Quarterlies, and Blackwood's Edinbur Magasine, (Monthly)

Commence with North British for Nov., 185

her sweet but rather monotoneds voice, or haps it was the subject, grew to be rather some. I think the gentleman's wits we wool gathering, as well as mine, for, at i ect question he roused himself, and said "The Lloyds you are speaking of. I glad you find them pleasant people, Cousi "Pleasant, Ralph!" she echoed, a

roused by his careless manner, "you sh see Julia! I think, even you would ackr edge that few women in this country or Eu can surpass her in beauty, wit, or in grace tignity of manner. She has the air of a qu dignity of manner. She has the air of a qualidated, Ralph, she is perfect!"

Mr. Annesley smiled at her zesl, and his had a look very like that which it had while talking with Miss Agnes by the Pond first time I saw him, as he replied—

"Doubtless she is. There are many su find; a very convincing proof of the doo of Human Progress, since we find so comwhat Solomon, with all his experience, nounced so rare. But as you always see friends and favorites with your heart, Connec, and I am somewhat skeptical, we sall upon a less-prejudiced witness." He is d suddenly to me—"Miss Ray, is Miss. Loyd very beautiful?"

"She is certainly very handsome, air!"

"She is certainly very handsome, air !"
"She is certainly very handsome, air !"
He gave me a quick glance. "You disc nate, I see; but, her mind—what of that? "Very brilliant, I should judge." "Manners?"
I could not help smiling at his catechist
manner, as I replied—
"Miss Annesley has correctly design:
them as 'queenly."
"Humph! That is, they may be those
histiana of Sweden, or Mary of Scotl
cepublican judgment, truly. Now, her m
multies—what can you say of them? If
cod?"

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ttle of her to decide."

"Yet enough to reply to my former queri
"Because those qualities are addressed
he eye, and I am not blind."
He gave another quick glance, that see
pry into my eyes. "No, I perceive in herefore you have formed some opinion uses subject, which you do not choose to "Upon what grounds do you base that as

as interrupted by—
"Your pardon, Cousin Anne. Let Miss